SF Room

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SAN FRANCISCO HISTORY ROOM

VOLUME 23, NUMBER 28 JULY 13, 1989 25 CENTS

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Second Class Postage at San Francisco, CA East/West News (ISSN 0012-8589) East/West News, 838 Grant Ave, Suite 302 San Francisco CA 94108 (415) 781-3194

US Reps Call For Action Against China

SAN FRANCISCO - Representatives Tom Lantos (D-San Mateo) and Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi (D-SF) called for greater sanctions against China in response to its repression of pro-democracy demonstrators there.

If the Chinese government thinks it can resume business as usual after "machine-gunning their young people, they have an-

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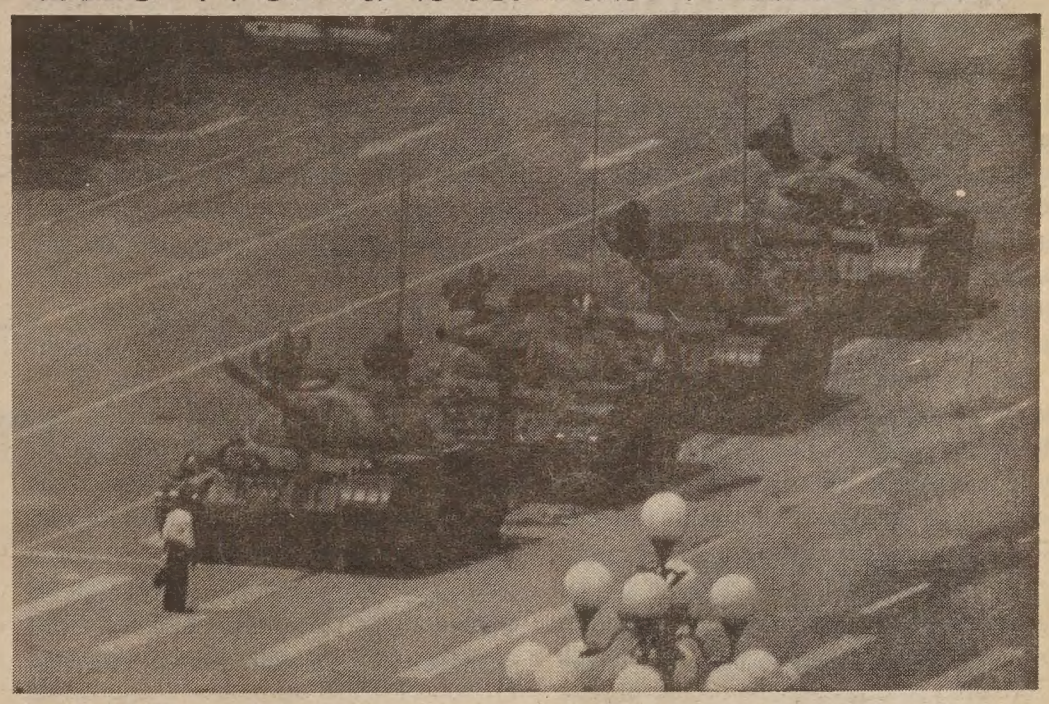
The World Stands With Him



Symbolic Photo of the Year -- this unforgettable shot of Wang Weilin's dramatic stand against a line of tanks was chosen "Photo of the Year" by a jury of Italian editors and photographers recently.

According to unconfirmed reports in London and Hong Kong newspapers, Wang, a 19-year-old student has been executed.

Unarmed, Wang stopped 20 tanks while shouting, "Turn back! Do not kill my compatriots!"

The photo was taken by AP photographer Jeff Widener.

'Please Tell The World'

(This is the second of a two-part eyewitness account of the events outside Tian'anmen Square on June 3 & 4. Paul Caccamo of New York spent four months in northeast China teaching English to graduate students. He returned to the US on June 10. On his way back to New York, Caccamo stopped by East West *to discuss his experiences. Here is his first-person story. — Ed.)*

When the troops started firing at the crowd on Changan Avenue, some people turned back thinking, "This just can't happen." They ran, and after a little bit, stopped, got their courage back, recongregated, and headed back in the direction of the troops. Insanely enough, I found myself doing the same thing. It was now 1 am, ten minutes after the chaos began.

I walked back into the crowd. Again, everybody was locking arms. Then the screaming started and the crying. And as I walk back towards this crowd, there was one person... I'll never forget.... One man started yelling for me — I think because I was the only foreigner in this area — he wanted me to look at the back of his bicycle, where, on the book rack, the body of girl lay with a bullet through her chest. She must have been 18 or 19. Her entire torso was soaked in blood. I've never seen anything like that in my life.

I felt I had been just an observer before that moment, but after seeing her, I joined the crowd in erecting barricades. I didn't care anymore. Later the president of my university, where I returned two days later, would say, "This is none of your business, you never should have been in Beijing in the first place." But I say, if anyone is a human being and has a heart and sees one body with a bullet through it . . . it's no longer a Chinese internal affair as they had been telling me, it's everybody's affair. That's exactly how it hit me. I just stood and looked at that girl. Before I knew it, I was even helping to carry concrete pillars to block the troops.

We ran back and formed a crowd. The troops were now moving forward. The first group was waving its guns back and forth and just firing everywhere. The front group of soldiers intimidated the crowd by rushing toward the crowd shooting. This was followed by massive screaming; people would turn and run; bodies would fall. We would run further back until we got to a third area where everyone in the front crowd stopped. There were people behind us all the way back to Tian'anmen Square. The crowd was mostly citizens of Beijing.

Suddenly, troops approached from both sides of the flames with guns. They had come from the sidewalks and were now racing down, firing their machine guns into the crowd.

As we retreated towards some buses, people on the side were screaming to the people in the middle, "Set them [the buses] on fire." It was a desperate attempt because the situation was so hopeless. The soldiers were just recklessly firing away. There was nothing that could be done in defense. The next thing I saw was torches going up and two buses lengthwise across the avenue blew up. People stood behind the buses listening to the gunfire, hoping that this last attempt to stop the invasion would work.

It all happened so instantly; the confusion

Continued on page 12

Asians Poisoned by Bad Fish

By VALERIE CHOW BUSH

SAN FRANCISCO - Sixteen Asian Americans were poisoned after eating contaminated barracuda fish bought at a San Francisco farmers market June 24 .

Three of the victims who fell ill after eating the poisoned fish were hospitalized while others showed signs of severe itching that did not respond readily to conventional treatment, said local poison control specialists.

All the victims purchased the fish from a truck vendor at the Alemany Boulevard Farmer's Market on Saturday, June 24. The Florida-caught fish was found to contain concentrations of a neurotoxin called ciguatera. Of the 10 barracuda sold that day, only 4 have been accounted for, according to Dr. Kent R. Olson, medical director of the San Francisco Bay Area Regional Poison Control Center at San Francisco General Hospital.

The poison is particularly insidious because it cannot be detected by odor or taste, and is not destroyed by cooking and freezing.

Symptoms have included nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, flushing of the face, profound weakness, a tingling sensation in the throat, tongue and feet, low blood pressure and pulse rate, reversal of hot and cold sensations, and extreme itching, according to UCSF clinical pharmacist and poison control specialist Dr. Tim McCarthy.

While the symptoms usually occur from 6 to 12 hours within eating the poisoned fish, McCarthy said they can last for up to 3 weeks and can even recur over a several month period. There is no antidote for the poison but doctors can treat each symptom, he said. "[The poison] is very rarely lethal," McCarthy added.

The 16 poison victims included members of three Asian families — Filipino, Vietnamese, and East Indian — who purchased the fish from the back of a pick-up truck at the open air farmer's market. The Vietnamese family, hospital officials said, referred to the fish as "nhong."

According to McCarthy, concentrations of the neurotoxin ciguatera are most commonly found in large fish from warm tropical waters. The toxin has never been found in locally caught fish.

McCarthy urges people who suspect that they may have eaten the contaminated barracuda to contact the Poison Control Center at San Francisco General Hospital immediately (476-6600). And, although he acknowledged that the poisoned fish came from "an isolated shipment from the Florida coast," he strongly advises discarding any kind of fish purchased at the Alemany Boulevard Farmer's Market on June 24 as a safety precaution.

OPINION

Cold War Mentality Dominates Bush's China Stance

By L. LING-CHI WANG

President George Bush's responses to the unfolding events in China since mid-April can be characterized quite simply — too little, too late. In fact, the rare unanimous vote by the US House of Representatives in favor

COMMENTARY

of a tougher package of economic sanctions against China June 29 (418 to 0) can be seen as an outright rejection of Bush's China policy. Behind Bush's reluctance to use stronger and timelier measures against the Li Peng regime is his view of China's role in the never-ending cold war between the US and the Soviet Union.

Instead of acting decisively and forcefully as soon as martial law was declared, President Bush sent the wrong signals to the Chinese government. His repeated emphasis on the strategic importance of a stable China to the US clearly reflected his strong adherence to the old world view of the cold war and his apprehension over the changing relations between Moscow and Beijing, as though Gorbachev is no different than Stalin. In other words, the US may value democracy and human rights, but a stable and friendly Chinese government, regardless how repressive, is more important to us. This is the legacy of the cold war.

In a major address on East-West relations at Texas A & M May 12, Bush confirmed this analysis, saying, "A new relationship cannot simply be declared by Moscow or bestowed by others. It must be earned . . . Soviet foreign policy has been almost seasonal — warmth before cold, thaw before freeze. We seek a friendship that knows no season of suspicion, no chill of distrust." Suspicion obviously remains mutual.

Over a month after the protests at Tian'anmen began, Bush remained silent. Even after the imposition of martial law on May 20, he counseled restraint and refrained from criticizing the Li Peng regime. Instead, he said it was not in the best interests of the US for there to be "significant instability" in China — a view of the pro-democracy movement surprisingly similar to that of Li Peng's.

As the political conflict between the regime and protesting students intensified and moved towards the first of a series of confrontations in late May, three US warships paid a port call to Shanghai to reaffirm the strength of the US-China relationship. This symbolic gesture immediately followed President Mikhail Gorbachev's historic visit to Beijing.

A day after the June 4 massacre, President Bush hastily announced a suspension of US government and commercial arms sales to China and a halt to contacts with Chinese military officials, but declined to impose the harsher measures pushed by congressional leaders — such as economic sanctions and recalling the US ambassador. In a rare admission of his earlier misreading of the situation, Bush said, "I can't begin to fathom exactly what led to the order to use force," adding, "I think it is very important the Chinese leaders know it's not going to be business as usual."

But two days later, Bush defended his cautious stand and asked Congress to trust his ability to handle China correctly based on his personal contacts and experience with the Chinese leadership. He reiterated, "I wanted them to know that I view the US-China relationship as important," but belatedly added, "and yet I view the life of every single student as important."

After the Chinese government turned a deaf ear to his pleas and summarily executed several protesters, Bush, responding to growing public outcries and international protests, announced additional but limited sanctions against the regime and offered "sympathetic review" for visa extensions for the 40,000 Chinese students and scholars at US universities and colleges. A few days later, through Secretary of State James Baker, Bush went out of his way to announce his intention not to seek further sanctions.

By June 16, not even two weeks after the bloody massacre at Tian'anmen, Bush expressed his belief that the US-China relationship was important and said he "would like to see it return to normal."

Despite Bush caution and accomodation, on June 29 Li Peng lashed out at his critics worldwide for condemning Beijing's suppression of dissidents, saying, "Under the banner of human rights, these people have made unwarranted accusations at China for its quelling of the counterrevolutionary rebellion and punishment of criminals according to law."

In sharp contrast to the administration, Congress swiftly condemned the actions of the Chinese government and voted unanimously for more severe economic sanctions. Expressing the administration's disagreement with the House bill, Secretary of State James Baker said, "The principle of human rights . . . has to be a major foundation principle for our foreign policy. But it is not the only principle which determines our foreign policy."

By repeatedly stressing the strategic importance of China to the US, Bush may have inadvertently encouraged the Li Peng regime to act freely and harshly without fear of reprisal. We will never know if the Tian'anmen massacre could have been averted and the reformers led by Zhao Ziyang could have retained their power, had Bush taken a more decisive posture earlier on.

If Bush is truly committed to human rights and democratic reform in China, he should not have placed the importance of a 40-year-old Cold War with the Soviet Union above the people's struggle for democracy.

LETTERS

Dear *E/W*:

Before the brutal suppression of the student occupation of Tiananmen Square, many people thought the Chinese government would not act in such a violent and inhuman

Political & Moral Bankruptcy

manner. After all, the student's behavior had been exemplary in its peaceful and disciplined nature. But in their struggles in Beijing and other Chinese cities, the students and people caught a glimpse of their enormous potential to frustrate the might of an autocratic state and to bring about real political change. It is this vision of the united strength of the people transforming politics in China that brought the masses out onto the streets and that probably panicked the Deng Xiaoping regime into their wholesale slaughter.

The authorities must also have been frightened by the new-found political sophistication displayed by the Chinese students and people, who have apparently learned their political lessons well — from the tactics used by an underdog communist party to gain power in China, to the political struggles in China over the last few decades, to the civil rights and civil disobedience movements in other parts of the world.

The deliberate massacre of countless unarmed civilians has laid bare the political and moral bankruptcy of the Deng regime. Never in its 40 years of rule has the communist government been so isolated both at home and abroad. The situation in China has become fundamentally unstable and cries out for a political solution, which will require an end to the present clique of hardline leaders and an accommodation to the people's demands for more freedom and democracy. Reform-minded groups are undoubtedly forming both within the Communist Party and the army, though it may take many years of internal strife before these groups come to power. However, we can no longer underestimate the capacity *and* necessity of communist societies for self-correction and even radical change, as exemplified by the recent developments in the Soviet bloc.

What might emerge in China after the current regime goes could include Gorbachev-style reforms, perhaps a multi-party "communist" system as is developing in Hungary, perhaps even a democratic socialist society, or all these possibilities at successive stages of the Country's political evolution. Whatever specific form China's political future may take, the heroic efforts of Chinese students in recent weeks have brought forward the day when greater freedom and democracy in China have helped nurture a flowering of the arts and sciences, a synthesis of the best of East and West, economic prosperity, and a caring society.

Kean Yeoh
San Francisco

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EAST WEST 東西報

A publication of East West Chinese American Journal Inc., a non-profit corporation.
838 Grant Ave, Suite 302,
San Francisco, CA 94108
415/781-3194

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East West was adjudged a newspaper of general circulation suitable for legal advertising by the Superior Court of the City and County of San Francisco in November 1977, Court No. 724 639. East West (ISSN 0012-8589) is published weekly on Thurdays, except for the last Thursday in December for $15 per year, by East West Journal Inc., 838 Grant Ave., Suite 302, SF, CA 94108. Second Class postage paid at San Francisco, CA
POSTMASTER: Please send address changes to: East West, 838 Grant Ave, Suite 302, San Francisco, CA 94108

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NEWS

Amendment Would Benefit Chinese Students

Unexpected Addition To Immigration Bill

By JEANNIE LOOK

WASHINGTON, DC - The Senate finally began debate Tuesday, July 11 on the Kennedy-Simpson immigration bill and unanimously passed an unexpected amendment to the bill which will impact Chinese nationals now in the US.

An amendment introduced by majority leader George Mitchell, (D-Maine), and minority leader Robert Dole, (R-Kansas), would extend visas to Chinese students studying in the US and waive a requirement that they return home for the usual two-year period after graduation.

They could also delay their departure until June 1992 if they apply for permanent resident status.

An vague provision was tacked on the the amendment which allows the Attorney General to terminate the program with 60 days notice if the President "determines and so certifies to the Congress that conditions in the People's Republic of China permit such aliens to return to that country in safety."

Bay Area Chinese students contacted by *East West* were unaware of the amendment or its passage. Douglas Pan of the June 4 Foundation, a coalition of Stanford students, said Chinese students have been lobbying for the passage of a bill which would extend students' stay in the US, but said he did not know the details of the Michell-Dole amendment.

Mabel Teng, committee co-chair, said the members are upset and very disappointed that the amendment passed. "We lobbied senators not to combine the two issues, but they did it anyway. Both issues merit separate attention. We don't think they should make us decide between Chinese nationals and our families."

Representative Nancy Pelosi, who has been working on a House bill similar to the amendment just passed, said she is pleased that the amendment passed with such overwhelming support. "But I had hoped it would've been attached to any bill but the Kennedy-Simpson bill," she said. "The Kennedy-Simpson bill is simply unacceptable."

Like many in the Asian American and Latino community Pelosi believes the Kennedy-Simpson bill, dubbed the Asian and Latino Exclusion Act of 1989, will negatively impact Asians and Latinos who rely most heavily on the family preference system of immigration and would suffer the most from the bill's passage.

The bill is criticized for favoring educated, English-speaking European immigrants. About 80 percent of recent immigrants currently come from Asian, Mexico, the Caribbean and Central America, compared with 10 percent from Western Europe.

Since the Senate passed the Kennedy-Simpson bill (S 358) last year by a vote of 88 to 4, some revisions have been made to the original bill, such as:

• restoring the fifth preference, the visa category for brothers and sisters of US citizens, to its definition under current law, and allotting the current number of visas (64,8000) to this category;

• raising the cap by 10,000 visas to a total of 600,000 visas per year, and

• eliminating English language ability as a factor in the point system to select independent or non-sponsored immigrants.

Even with the improvements, Asian and Latino groups fear the adoption of restrictive amendments and are continuing to lobby legislators to vote against the bill. Lobbying against the bill in no way means the groups do not support Chinese students who are currently in a precarious immigration status, Teng emphasized.

If the Kennedy-Simpson bill passes, the immigration laws in this country will be changed irreversibly. Several Senate and House bills, however, are now pending and will likely be passed, which will have the same affect as the Mitchell-Dole amendment.

Besides the student visa amendment, the Senate passed, by a vote of 61 to 38, the Chaffee amendment proposed by Senator John Chaffee (R-RI). The amendment would protect the spouses and children of newly legalized persons against deportation and grant them work authorization, provided they were in the US before Nov. 6, 1986 (the date of enactment of the Immigration Reform and Control Act). The amendment would allow these families to remain together while they await their opportunity to become permanent resident.

A final vote by the Senate on the bill is expected Thursday, June 13.

The Committee For Immigration Justice (CIJ) will hold a community program on Saturday, July 15, at 2 pm, at 1044 Stockton St. which will include a report from CIJ lobbyists just returned from Washington, DC, a multimedia presentation on the history of Asian Immigration, and statements from Asian immigrants on how the immigration laws affect their lives.

Oakland Chinese Health Survey To Begin

By VALERIE CHOW BUSH

OAKLAND - Asian Health Services launched a major survey in the Oakland Chinatown community July 10 to identify the critical health needs of Chinese Americans in the East Bay.

The study, funded by Centers for Disease Control through the State of California, is the first phase of "Health is Wealth," an innovative 2-year chronic disease prevention program developed by Asian Health Services (AHS).

According to project coordinator Rod Lew, three Cantonese-speaking community health workers will go door-to-door and conduct interviews with 200 Chinese residents from July through October. Every other Chinese household within a specific perimeter around Oakland Chinatown will be systematically selected from the phone directory and asked to participate in the study.

The survey results will fill a serious gap in information about the health needs and behaviors of Asian Americans, said Lew. He noted that in its recent report on black and minority health, the US Department of Health and Human Services specifically referred to the "paucity of data relating to the health needs and mortality of Asian/Pacific Islanders."

"There is even less data on . . . specific Asian ethnic groups such as the Chinese immigrant population," Lew said. He noted that similar health risk studies are being conducted within the Vietnamese community in San Francisco and the Latino community in Monterey county.

The survey will include questions on health risk factors such as smoking, alcohol use, high cholesterol, breast cancer, and hypertension. Participants will be offered a free blood pressure screening at the end of each interview as part of AHS' efforts to promote preventive health behavior.

The survey data will be used to develop culturally appropriate health programs and public information campaigns in the Chinatown community, Lew said. Specifically, AHS plans to create a media campaign aimed at lowering the smoking risks amongst Chinese Americans. "One idea we have is to eventually get restaurants and businesses to adopt non-smoking policies in the workplace," he said.

The survey has been endorsed by several key Asian community leaders and 22 community agencies. Also supporting it are members of the newly-formed Asian Community Health Task Force which includes Asian health professionals, ministers, agency directors, and activists. The special task force was convened by AHS as part of its "Health is Wealth" campaign and "will address some of the major health concerns of East Bay Asians," said Lew. Some of the issues include: public access to health care, the lack of multilingual mental health and medical services, and the needs of the elderly.

"We hope that Oakland Chinese residents will help us by participating in this survey and supporting our 'Health is Wealth' program," said Lew. "We feel that the Chinese community will greatly benefit from the results of this survey and will be able to better understand their own community's health status and needs."

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NEWS

Civil Service Head Meets With Minority Groups

By JEANNIE LOOK

SAN FRANCISCO - After months of deflecting charges of discrimination and mishandling in the city's civil service system, Civil Service Commission General Manager John Walsh finally agreed to meet last week with minority groups to discuss the criticisms.

The 45-minute July 6 meeting was attended by Walsh, a representative from the city attorney's office and members of the Filipino American Political Association, the Yellow Ribbon Task Force, the Filipino American Municipal Employees Association, the NAACP, Chinese for Affirmative Action (CAA), and the League of United Latin American Citizens.

Emil DeGuzman, chairman of the Yellow Ribbon Task Force which has publicly called for Walsh's resignation, said the meeting was not particularly productive.

"We told him he was inadequate," said DeGuzman after the meeting. "Over the last several years he has failed to raise the standards of civil service. We asked for his resignation and he refused. It kind of went back and forth. He doesn't think there is a problem. It's hard to say we had a very good meeting."

In March of 1988, eight Filipino American organizations through their attorneys, Public Advocates, filed a class action complaint with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) in Washington, DC. The complaint charged the city with systematic discrimination against Filipinos in promotions. Because of recent anti-affirmative action decisions by the US Supreme Court, DeGuzman is unsure what will happen with the case. "It may remain dormant," he said.

Glenda Condran, a senior accountant in the city controller's office, said it is up to the city to make sure there is fairness in civil service. Condran said she was passed up for a promotion even though she scored high on her civil service exam. "[Walsh] is not asserting himself as a leader," said Condran who attended the meetings." He could do something. People look up to him."

Walsh declined to be interviewed by *East West*, but issued a statement regarding the July 6 meeting. "I was disappointed in the confrontational nature of the meeting," he stated. "It is clear that the participants have been misinformed about the pertinent facts and about my record in the area of equal opportunity and affirmative action.

The [EEOC complaint] is currently being investigated by the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. I feel confident in waiting for their decision as to whether we acted fairly in our promotive process. I am committed to the tenets of the merit system and equal opportunity to all ethnic groups."

CAA executive director Henry Der attended the meeting and handed Walsh a copy of CAA's *Broken Ladder* report released two weeks ago which outlines the lack of promotional opportunities for Asians within the city's civil service system (*E/W* 7/6). He said Walsh complained that criticism of the civil service system is usually aired in the press before it is brought to his attention even though Der said Walsh's office was given a draft copy of the CAA report.

DeGuzman and Der said the group had a more "cordial" meeting with City Attorney Louise Renne after their meeting with Walsh. DeGuzman said Renne acknowledged that there is a problem and said she would help set up a meeting with the groups and Mayor Art Agnos. "She didn't have the answers but she offered to help," DeGuzman said.

DeGuzman had high marks for Ed Lee, head of the city's new whistleblower program and Affirmative Action Task Force. The whistleblower program, which was approved by the Board of Supervisors in April, is a special unit under the jurisdiction of the Mayor's office that handles complaints by city employees of improper activities in city government. Lee is currently handling 25 such cases, 10 of which involve Filipinos.

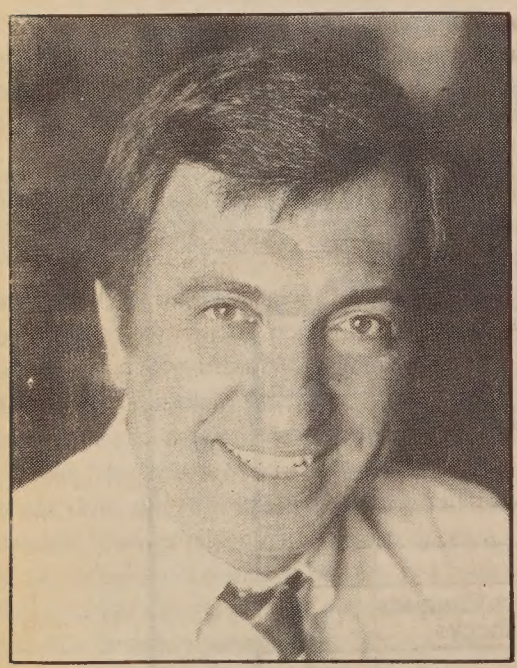
Der said the groups will continue to work together and with the mayor's office to protect the rights of all civil service employees. "These problems won't just go away," he said.

SF Mayor Stands Firm On City's China Policy

By JEANNIE LOOK

SAN FRANCISCO - Mayor Art Agnos said he wants to make it clear to the government in Beijing that the brutal crackdown against pro-democracy protesters will not be tolerated by the city of San Francisco.

"We are not the kind of city that says, 'We will make money no matter how much blood is on it'," the mayor said at a luncheon July 10 at the Le Meridien Hotel. The event featured a panel discussion on Pacific Rim trade by delegates from the Bay Area Economic Mission who traveled with the mayor to Asia in April.



Mayor Art Agnos

Agnos said he was cautious at first to break off business and cultural ties with China until he could get a handle on what was really going on there. "We wanted a way to do that without closing the door," he said.

When the brutality in China continued with arrests and executions, he said, San Francisco had to respond. The first action was to cut off SF's sister-city relationship with Shanghai. The mayor then canceled the Youth Symphony's trip to Shanghai in August because he said their safety could not be guaranteed. The city also canceled a trade fair from Shanghai. "We did not want to make money with that kind of system at this time," he said.

The city will continue to support student exchanges and assist with hospital projects pending in China. "We want to send the message that we support them as people," he said. "That may cost us some money, but let it be so."

Despite what may seem as a setback for Pacific Rim trade because of the volatile situation in China, the mayor was eager to continue the progress achieved during the two-week Bay Area Economic Mission which included stops in Taipei, Hong Kong and Tokyo.

He said he sees the mission as the start of a world-wide network of businesses and local governments working together on issues of trade and economic development.

The Mayor's Office of Business and Economic Development, headed by Deputy Mayor James Ho, is publishing a quarterly San Francisco Family Journal to update "family members" on what is happening in San Francisco and other cities, and to promote regional trade development.

Agnos proclaimed 1990 as the start of the Pacific Rim decade. San Francisco will host the Pacific Rim 1990 Conference scheduled for Sept. 9 -12, 1990. The international symposia will feature top representatives in government, business and academia of the Pacific Basin.

The Mayor's office is also coordinating an exporting seminar on July 27 at the Le Meridien Hotel, and is in the process of publishing a guide to exporting.

NY Bank Officials Sentenced In Fraud Case

NEW YORK - A former vice president of Golden Pacific National Bank, Theresa Shieh, was sentenced to a year and a day in jail and two years probation for defrauding the Federal Reserve System and the comptroller of currency. A few weeks earlier, Kuang Hsung Joseph, the bank's former chairman and president, was sentenced to a five year jail term on similar charges.

The government had alleged that the two made false statements about the Chinatown bank's sale of so-called yellow certificates of deposit.

Prosecutors charged that certificates were sold as federally-insured investments, even though they were not. They were also charged with misuse of funds from the sales. Shieh's lawyers said she will consider appealing the decision.

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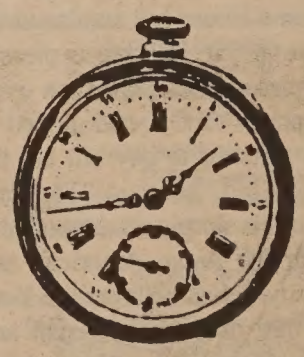

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NEWS

Tony Chen Named To Republican Post

Republican National Committee Chairman **Lee Atwater** recently announced the appointment of **Tony Y. Chen** as Political Outreach Asian Liaison Activities Director. Chen will coordinate committee activities aimed at increasing Asian American participation in the GOP. Before joining the committee, Chen coordinated the third annual conference of the National Republican Asian Assembly and was a member of the 1989 Asian Pacific American Presidential Inaugural Ball Host Committee. He also is a member of the Asian American Republican National Federation and the National Republican Heritage Council. Chen speaks Mandarin, Cantonese and Vietnamese and has lived and traveled in Vietnam, Korea, Hong Kong and Taiwan. He received his master's degree in Political Science with a minor in business from the University of Nebraska at Lincoln in 1983. He received his bachelors degree in western language and literature in Taiwan.

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A highly acclaimed artist and four community leaders from the Bay Area have been selected as honorees for the 1989 Cultural and Community Award of the Japanese Cultural and Community Center of Northern California. The honorees will be recognized at an awards dinner on Saturday, Aug. 19, at the Hyatt on Union Square in SF.

The Cultural Award will be presented to **Ruth Asawa**, nationally acclaimed SF artist. She is the co-founder of Alvarado Arts Workshop which brought practicing artists into the SF public schools. The community Awards will be presented to four individuals who have distinguished themselves for their long and dedicated service to the community. The recipients are: **Chizu Iiyama**, retired educator of early childhood education; **Jeffrey Mori**, executive director of the Japanese Community Youth Council; **George Okamoto**, president of Nomura and Company, and **Ben Takeshita**, office manager of the Richmond Employment Development Department. For information on the awards dinner, call 567-5505.

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Charles Pei Wang has announced that he will resign as executive director of the Chinatown Planning Council (CPC) in New York. Wang will be assuming the position of president of China Institute in September. A search committee, chaired by former CPC president and chairman, **Richard Kuo**, has been formed to conduct a search for a new executive director. **David Chen**, deputy executive director for community services will serve as acting executive director.

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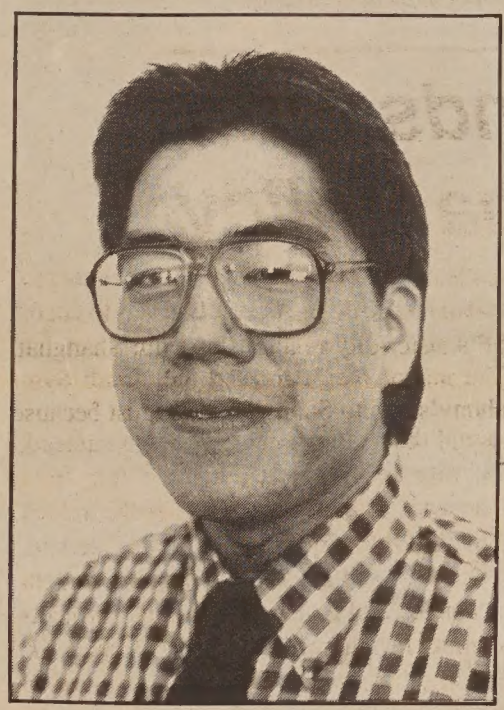
Gordon Poon, dean of Counseling Services at City College of San Francisco is one of 17 candidates selected nationally for participation in a leadership institute to assist minorities advance from mid-level to senior-level administrative positions in community colleges. Under the sponsorship of the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, the year-long pilot project is administered by the League for Innovation in the Community College and the University of Texas at Austin. Fellows will attend a series of four seminars, beginning in October in Dallas, and will participate in an internship and evaluation program to enhance their leadership abilities.

Poon, 43, has been on the City College



Gordon Poon

certificated staff for 18 years. He has been dean of counseling services since 1986. A native of SF, he earned a bachelor's degree from St. Mary's College and a master's from the University of Southern California.

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Cecilia Lai, is a branch managerand assistant vice president for United Savings Bank, was named the winner of the 1989 Lois Towles Caesar Award at United Way's annual meeting June 28. The award cited her "uninterrupted total immersion in community involvement and advocacy" in East Bay Asian affairs. A long-time United Way volunteer and trustee, Lai is president of the Oakland Chinese Community Council's board of directors, and has served as its exective.

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Governor George Deukmejian appointed **Stephen Nakashima** of San Jose to the Regents of the University of California. Nakashima, 67, is a San Jose attorney. He received his bachelor's degree in accounting from UC Berkeley in 1948 and his juris doctorate from there three years later. His term expires in 1992.

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Filmmaker **Christine Choy** and media arts advocate **Peter Chow** will be honored at Asian CineVision's 12th Asian American International Film Festival which starts on July 27. For information, call (212) 925-8685.

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The Wa Sung Service Club, an Oakland Chinatown community service organization, awarded $10,700 to 18 East Bay Chinese high school students in 1989. Its annual Merit Awards go to senior high school students based on their academic achievements, extracurricular activities and community involvement. The winners are **Raymond Kwan** of San Leandro High; **Lin Fong Lee** of Tennyson High; **Joanne Kar-Wah Wong** of Moreau High; **Blanca Chang** of DeAnza High; **Albert Alwin Lowe** of Oakland High; **Regina Tien** of Mission San Jose High; **Erick Young** of American High; **Zian Huan Tseng** of Mission San Jose High; **Clifford Wong** of Bishop O'Dowd High; **Wisome Wu** of Newark Memorial High; **Monica Troy Quock** of Hayward High; **Melinda Au** of Mission San Jose High; **Bruce W. Chan** of Pinole Valley High; **Vivian Chan** of Newark Memorial High; **Johnny Lin** of De Anza High; **Jennifer Wu** of Oakland High; **Willie Sing Gin** of Oakland High, and **Naomi Lam** of San Leandro High. The first Wa Sung Community Service Award went to **Henry Wong, Jr.** of Oakland High. The Wa Sung Service Club was founded in 1953 to perform community services in Oakland Chinatown and to promote goodwill in the East Bay Chinese community.

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Marilyn Chow, a registered nurse and member of the SF Social Service Commission and **Zoon-Dung Nguyen**, legislative aide to **Assemblyman Dominic Cortese** and a member of the Asian Pacific Lesbian Network were named by **Mayor Art Agnos** to his 20-member blue ribbon Task Force on Family Policy to determine guidelines for allowing unmarried City workers to add partners, adult children and extended family members to their health plan.

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Paul Igasaki has resigned as executive director of Chicago's Commission on Asian American Affairs to accept an appointment as the Washington representative of the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL). He was first appointed Asian American community liaison by the late Mayor Harold Washington in 1985. Igasaki will assume his new duties with JACL on July 24.

Replacing Igasaki will be **Rudyard Urian**, who, like his predecessor, is a native of Chicago. The 34-year-old Filipino American has held various positions with the city including instructor, truck driver and statistician. From 1978 to 1988, Urian served as a precinct captain with the 33rd Ward's Regular Democratic Organization. Last year, Urian served as a state director of Asians for **Michael Dukakis**. More recently, he came out on the winning side working with Chicago **Mayor Richard Daley**.

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The National Education Association has named LA elementary school teacher **Sue Kunitomi Embrey** as the recipient of the **Ellison S. Onizuka** Memorial Award. Embrey, one of 120,000 Japanese Americans interned during World War II, has worked in and out of the classroom to promote multicultural understanding. Embrey received the award at the NEA Human and Civil Rights Awards Dinner on July 3.

CULTURE

Festival Showcases Asian American Playwrights

By VALERIE CHOW BUSH

American involvement in Central America. The intense rivalry between black and white basketball players in Ohio. A woman overcoming severe physical disabilities.

These are not the themes most of us associate with traditional Asian American drama. Yet, five distinguished Asian American playwrights are redefining the landscape of Asian theatre as they explore these and other thought-provoking subjects during the Asian American Playwrights' Festival sponsored by the Magic Theatre, July 12 through August 20.

"The playwrights are breaking out of Asian drama as we know it," said festival coordinator Eugenie Chan. "We often expect Asian playwrights to deal only with Asian themes' — the family, internment — but that's very limiting and results in a kind of 'ghettoization' of the artists."

Chan said she was struck by the diversity of themes and idioms represented in the over 70 new plays submitted to the festival selection committee. Many of the works "challenged a lot of our assumptions about Asian writers because they had nothing to do with traditional Asian drama,'" Chan said. She was equally surprised by the number of artists who had created performance art pieces employing poetry, music and film. Several of the less than orthodox works, Chan noted with a laugh, came with "an apologetic note from the writer for not dealing with typical Asian themes."

The Magic Theatre, which prides itself as a forum for new and avant-garde plays, was delighted with the opportunity to showcase these unusual works in association with the Asian American Theatre Company. While all five works "deal with race and issues of color as one of their driving forces," only one, Jessica Hagedorn's play about a Filipino family, *Holy Food*, has a distinctly Asian theme, said Chan.

The other four works explore dramatic terrain not usually associated with Asian Americans. Koichi Toman's Harupin-Ha Butoh Dance Theatre will perform in full-body white make-up *Fire in the Shell*, a blend of traditional and Japanese modern dance forms from postwar Japan. Playwright James Yoshimura's *Ohio Tip-Off*, directed by Marc Hayashi, takes us inside the locker room of the Ohio Mixers where we see the fierce competition between black and white basketball players.

For Phyllis Look, who is directing Rosanna Yamagiwa Alfaro's *Barrancas*, a play about political upheaval in an imaginary Central American country, the change is a refreshing one. "I never get tired of doing Asian American themes,' as long as they are honest and good," Look said. "But I think it's great that

Koichi Tomano, Artistic Director of the Harupin-Ha Butoh Dance Theatre, in a scene from Fire in Shell (photo by Arai)

[this festival] is showing off the fact that there are new elements in Asian American theatre."

Besides, asked the 34-year-old Sansei rhetorically, "Why do we think [these works are] so unusual? Why do we expect a Sansei to write about the camps?"

Look noted that playwright Alfaro, also a Japanese American, is married to a man from Columbia and has lived and traveled extensively in Central America. "So, in fact," Look observed, "Alfaro is writing about the things she does know about."

Currently working on an adaptation of Milton Murayama's *All I Asking For Is My Body* for the Asian American Theatre Company, Look said she was "flattered" to have been selected as one of the festival directors. "[The Magic Theatre] is one of the most prestigious venues I have ever worked for," she said.

The festival also features *Faceless*, a multi-media piece written by San Francisco playwright and poet Genny Lim and performed by performance artists Paul Kwan and Arnold Igor. Lim applauded the Magic Theatre's recognition of Asian American writers and theatre artists. "Many [Asian writers] had a lot of skepticism about the festival at first; we thought it might be just a token effort," Lim said. "But it's evident that a lot of energy was invested in this project."

Lim observed that Asian American playwrights have waged an uphill battle trying to gain recognition within the mainstream Western theatre. She sees the Magic Theatre's first attempt at showcasing Asian American playwrights as an indication that "they are finally taking a serious look at our work."

(L-R) David Kim, Dena Martines, Sharon Omi, and Dewi Yee.

"It is incumbent upon mainstream theatres to make good on their commitment to multicultural art forms." Lim said. "Theatre should reflect the community. At least this festival is a step in the right direction."

Wrestler Kinji Shibuya At Benefit Auction

SAN FRANCISCO - World Wrestling Tag Team champion Kinji Shibuya will be on hand at Nihonmachi Legal Outreach's Auctionmania Friday, July 14 at the Hall of Flowers in Golden Gate Park.

Wrestling fans will remember Shibuya who wrestled in the early 50s to the mid-70s. A three-time World Tag Team champ, he held the title twice with Mitsu Arakawa and once with Masanori Saito, who battled under the name, Mr. Saito.

Shibuya looks back on those days with good memories, saying "it was very interesting but I never wanted my son to pursue wrestling.

" It was a trying life for my family and I have to give my children credit for growing up while I was on the road."

Originally from Utah, Shibuya has a long athletic career, including playing football (guard and center) at the University of Hawaii and assistant coaching there in the 40s and 50s. He went on to play professional football with Wally Yonemine in the Atlantic Coast Conference.

Meanwhile Shibuya held the amateur sumo title in Hawaii. He explained that the first contingent of Japanese wrestlers practiced judo. Sumo wrestlers came next.

Shibuya got involved in wrestling when Masahiko Kimura, the world judo champion, returned to Japan. "I got involved because of the challenge. At the time, I didn't consider wrestling as a profession."

Shibuya and his wife, Janet, now make their home in the Bay Area. Fans will get a chance to meet Shibuya and bid on one of his wrestling robes at Nihonmachi Legal Outreach Auctionmania.

Besides the robe, a 1989 Honda Accord LX will be sold to the highest bidder. Other items include furniture from Asian Neighborhood Design, airline tickets, baseball cards, kendo lessons, movies by Steven Okazaki on video, piano performances by Jon Jang and lunch with writer Phil Gotanda.

Over 250 individuals and businesses have donated goods and services to Auctionmania which begins with a silent auction at 6 pm and a live auction at 8pm. Alameda Superior Court Judge Ken Kawaichi will serve as emcee and Bob Matsueda will serve as auctioneer.

There will be food, drink and music. Admission is $5. For Tickets and information, call the Nihonmachi Legal Outreach at 567-6255.

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NEWS

Chinese American's China Visit Creates Controversy In SoCal

By ALVINA LEW

CERRITOS, CA. - Dr. Daniel Wong, a physician, a Cerritos city councilman and former Cerritos mayor returned home on July 9 from a trip to China to what he thought would be a pleasant reunion with family and friends, but he found himself instead in the midst of a controversy fueled by what he sees as inaccurate media coverage of his trip.

Wong, a prominent Chinese American community leader, has traveled to China many times before. He has made instructional Chinese-language tapes on cardiopulminary resuscitation which he donates to hospitals in China, Taiwan and the US, and hosts a weekly Chinese-language TV show on cable Channel 18 (KCSI).

The controversy began with official Chinese television broadcasts of the meeting between Wong and China's Premier Li Peng. He was quoted extensively in the *People's Daily* and English-language *China Daily* saying the army operation was justified.

It was the first publicized meeting of an American with a top Chinese government leader since the military crackdown June 4. Some Chinese Americans feel that Wong allowed himself to be used as a mouthpiece for the Chinese government in order to further his own political career. A statement released by the Chinese Consulate in Los Angeles which said that Wong had been extended an invitation by top Chinese communist leaders added fire to the controversy.

Wong told *East West* that the rumors linking him with the Chinese government are not true. "I went to China to find out what actually happened," he said. "I wanted to talk about human rights and ask for amnesty for the students." He said the trip was his own idea and that he contacted the Chinese Consulate to get permission to go to China. "I contacted them first. I have a friend, a low-level official in Beijing, who inquired for me about my going to China. He replied that the officials were busy with meetings and could not guarantee any meetings with me. I decided to go anyway, not knowing what kind of welcome I would get or if I would be able to meet with any officials."

Prior to his departure, Wong informed the US State Department, the offices of Vice President Dan Quayle, Senator Pete Wilson, Congressman Robert Dornan, the FBI, Cerritos city officials, and some of his friends of his plans. He asked some to go with him. Only one person wanted to go, but could not get a visa in time. The rest declined. Wong said he was briefed by the State Department and the office of the Vice President, and Wilson and Dornan sent him letters of good wishes for his trip.

Wong did get in to see and talk with some officials in Beijing, but it was not until he was about to leave for Guangzhou that he got word that Li would grant him an audience. Their meeting lasted over an hour. Wong questioned Li and listened to what the Premier had to say. Wong said he is not responsible for Li's answers, but he is responsible for reporting them. "I said from the beginning and to the end that killing is wrong, that even killing one person is wrong."

He was quoted after the meeting by reporters as saying Li told him the army had no choice but to fire on protesters because the army was not equipped with rubber bullets or sufficient water hydrants for hoses to drive the students back.

Wong said he will not discuss his trip in detail because so many incorrect statements have been attributed to him before he returned to the US and he had a chance to reply. He has been further frustrated by what he sees as a misunderstanding or twisting of his words. Wong's second language is English and he thinks that maybe US reporters are having difficulty understanding him.

According to a July 8 article in the *LA Times*, Wong is quoted as saying Chinese government officials interfered with his interviews with CBS and CNN after his meeting with Li Peng. CNN's Rob Golden, however, said the interview the network conducted with Wong in his hotel room was not interrupted, thus causing a serious blow to his credibility.

When asked to explain the discreprency, Wong replied that Golden was correct. The July 1 interview with CNN in his hotel was never interrupted by Chinese officials as the *LA Times* reported, he said. CNN technicians were unable to send the interview via satellite that day, but shipped it out the next day. The segment aired on July 2.

Wong was given permission by Chinese officials to use his camera to tape his meeting

Continued on page 12

我們所談的當然是關於我們的現場服務隊。這個隊的成員經常在最惡劣的氣候條件下工作，應付各種緊急情況。

一九八八年九月，草谷地區發生大火災時，我們的服務隊也出現在大火現場，恢復了重要的抽水設備的電力供應，使住宅房主能用水奮戰滅火。他們曾經協助疏散居民撤離遭到威脅的地區。他們也曾經在千鈞一髮的情況下冲出火區。

像這種快速而又熟練的反應，一些人稱此爲"超過了任務要求的行動"。對於我們來說，這就是我們爲您服務的核心問題。

PG&E

爲您服務

FOOD

Hot ON THE MENU

By SHIRLEY FONG-TORRES

Exploring Boston -- A Walker's Paradise

As I pack for a trip to Key Biscayne and Miami Beach, Fla., it seems as though the ink is still drying on notes written during my visit to Boston last month.

Sandwiched into eight days were stays in glamorous rooms and suites at shamelessly exquisite hotels, a relaxing one-and-a-half mile walk on the Freedom Trail which pulled at our heartstrings as we captured the feeling of "being there" at the birth of our American nation, meals in recommended and self-discovered restaurants, and an afternoon cooking with friends to celebrate Mother's Day. Or was the reason simply for a group of food lovers to cook together?

For first-time visitors, forget about renting a car. Boston is a walker's city, and having a car is a nuisance. Many of Boston's narrow and congested streets were designed for horse and buggy transportation. Free parking is nonexistent, and meter maids are waiting to slap a ticket on your windshield. Hint: Bring good walking shoes.

Upon arrival in Boston, my husband and I settled into the **Bostonian Hotel** at Faneuil Hall Marketplace, a small luxury hotel. It contains 152 rooms, and is close to the Italian North End. Our suite, high on the 18th floor, featured a fireplace, jacuzzi and French doors leading to a private balcony...very cozy and romantic at $275.00 per night. Range: $180 and up per night.

Tired from the airplane ride, we blindly accepted the advice of a young man and had a mediocre lunch at Union Oyster House, a tourist trap. The Maine lobster was stuffed with a meaningless and tasteless mixture of what supposedly was shrimp and crumbs. Oysters on the half shell tasted worn out. I didn't finish my meal.

Later that evening, the afternoon's misery was made up with dinner at our hotel. Our favorite hotel dinner in Boston was at the famous **Seasons** rooftop restaurant. Some of the tastiest dishes were duckling with ginger and scallions, fresh sea scallops with a light Chinese mustard glace, and Tandoori chicken.

The food was excellent and beautifully presented. Sous chef Paul April joined us for a friendly chat after dinner and explained the concept behind the restaurant -- using whatever is fresh on the market to develop the "seasonal" menus.

Our next stay, for three nights, was at the **Four Seasons,** 200 Boylston St. A lavishly appointed suite ($310 per night), had a stunning view of the Boston Commons. The rooms was very spacious and every amenity was provided. Service was exquisite and considerate. Four Seasons is a medium-size hotel, with 288 rooms. Price range: $225 - over $500 for a one bedroom suite. We had dinner in Four Season's Aujourd'Hui restaurant. Unfortunately, it must have been an off-night for the chef. Although the restaurant itself was impressive, the food, on the whole, was not.

A lobster entree at $38 was wasted by being deep-fried, and the side of tempura vegetables was boring. The corn bisque with caviar was excellent, as was poached "skate wings," a type of ray fish . An "alternative menu" is available for those counting calories. Then you can treat yourself to a dessert of souffle with white chocolate or figs.

On the afternoon of our last day at the Four Seasons, I appeared as a guest on WRKO radio talk show, with host Gene Burns. We spent an hour's discourse on food, San Francisco restaurants, how I got into teaching, Chinese cooking, and my Chinatown tour business. Of course, I was happily writing down more restaurant ideas from Gene. He recommended Mr. Leung's, Legal Seafood (both mentioned in my June 9 column) and Olive's, a brand new restaurant at 67 Main Street in Charlestown, across the Charles river from Boston. We were very happy with his dining suggestions.

It was a treat to stay at the **Ritz-Carlton** (15 Arlington St.), but one night was much too short. To thoroughly enjoy a hotel of this caliber, plan to stay a minimum of two nights. The Ritz-Carlton (278 units) is located on the corner of Newbury Street, similar to San Francisco's upscale and fashionable Union Street neighborhood.

The hotel lobby exudes richness and is filled with well-heeled clients. We enjoyed a light and delicious lunch (the fresh lobster pasta was perfect) in the casual Ritz Cafe. My husband and I were spoiled with a room on the Club Level on the 16th floor ($355 per night). By staying on this floor, one has access to the Club Lounge from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. We enjoyed an after-dinner drink and stopped in for coffee and sweet rolls the following morning.

Dinner at the Ritz-Carlton's elegant and stuffy Dining Room was not as pleasant as the rest of our stay. We looked forward to dining in what is considered one of the most beautiful restaurants in Boston but were disappointed. The food was less memorable than the setting. We should not have ordered the day's special, shad roe. It was too rich and heavy as an entree. The other entrees were good but unremarkable.

Early the next morning, we transferred to the **Lafayette Hotel,** One Avenue de Lafayette. We soaked in the beauty of this magnificent Swisshotel, a subsidiary of SwissAir and Nestle's in Switzerland. Of all the hotels we stayed in, the Lafayette is the largest (497 units). Our spacious and comfortable suite ($220) was high up on the 21st floor with a view of Beacon Hill and the Charles River. The next morning, we took a tour of the establishment - I was highly impressed with the Swiss efficiency and organization of the entire operation. As a chef, I was struck with the cleanliness and order of the gigantic kitchen.

The staff in the banquet rooms were busy cleaning silver and setting tables for Mother's Day. Because of our tight schedule, we regretted not having chance to dine at the famous in-house Le Marquis, considered the best French restaurant in the city.

Boston proved to be a great gastronomical experience, and our hotel suites and rooms were spectacular. When we initially planned our trip to New England for the book signing and radio appearance, we had no idea that the rest of the trip would be so special and enlightening. We look forward to discovering more of Boston in the future.

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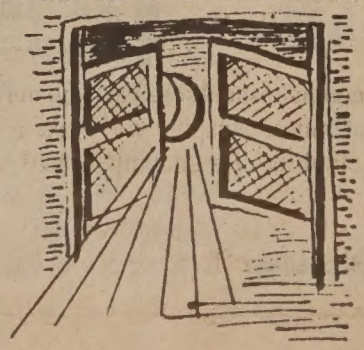
CHINESE WORD-A-DAY

LEISURE

The characters "door" and "moon" combined to form the word "leisure". This depicts one of the ancient Chinese concept of leisure: a chance to appreciate the moon rising from the interior of one's house. The simplified form of the character, however, has changed the "moon" to a "tree" and streamlined the "door" to just three strokes. (閒)

"Leisure matters" (閒事) refer to things which are unimportant or of no concern to others. The compound "leisure words" (閒話) mean idle talk. "Leisure persons" (閒人) are the unemployed. An official who has an easy post is called an "officer with leisure" (閒官).

"Leisure money" (閒錢) is spare cash. "Leisure books" (閒書) refer to light literature or popular novels. The slack season of the farmers is called "leisure month(s)" (閒月). A person who is retired and takes life easy is said to be "living at leisure" (閒居). "Leisure hand" (閒手) describes someone who is lazy.



Mandarin Syán
Cantonese Hahn

In the old days, a wandering monk or a retired official would consider himself (there being almost no female officials) as free as the "leisurely clouds and the wild cranes." (閒雲野鶴)

If you have been working very hard, your friend would urge you to take a break and take it easy. The Chinese would say, "Let's steal some leisure!" (偷閒) Having to steal leisure, which is not considered a part of life, is an interesting concept indeed.

By GORDON LEW

COMMUNITY

WHAT WHEN WHERE

NOW - JULY 23
Magic Theatre's Asian American Playwrights' Festival, ***Holy Food***, a play by Jessica Hagedorn, directed by Christina Yao, (W - Sat.) 8:30 pm, (Sun.) 2 pm, $12 - 15. (441-8822)

NOW - AUG 6
Against Nature: Japanese Art in the Eighties, exhibition of contemporary Japanese visual art, SF Museum of Modern Art, 401 Van Ness Av., SF. (863-8800)

NOW - AUG 19
Living In New Lands**, the 1989 Asian Summer Film Series,** 2 Sat. screenings of each feature film, 1 & 3 pm, Asian Art Museum, SF Golden Gate Park. Free after general museum admission. (668-6404)

Wu Guanzhong, A Contemporary Chinese Artist, Chinese Culture Center, 750 Kearny St., SF. (986-1822)

NOW - AUG 31
In Search Of, Ryan See-Shang Yeu's first solo show, M-F, 8 am - 6 pm, Asian Resource Gallery, 310-8th St., Oakland. (763-2970)

Friday, JULY 14
An Evening of Song w/ Cookie Wong & Friends, 8 pm, Old First Presbyterian Church, 1751 Sacramento St., SF. $8/$5/$4. (474-1608)

Auction Mania, silent & live auctions, food & music, benefits Nihonmachi Legal Outreach, 6 - 9:30 pm, Hall of Flowers, Golden Gate Park, SF. $5. (567-6255)

JULY 14 - 16
Lion Plaza 13th Annual Asian American Tennis Championships Invitation 1989, benefits Self-Help for the Elderly, 755 S. Mathilda Ave., Sunnyvale. George Woo (408/996-7890) *(See July 21)*

Saturday, JULY 15
Richard Springer on ***Political Dynamics in Chinatown***, 11:10 am - 12:10 pm, Chinatown Recreation Ctr., SF. (362-4139)

South Bay Chinese Tennis Club benefit dinner/dance, 5:30, features Yolinda Yan, benefits Self-Help for the Elderly, Doubletree Hotel, Santa Clara. Forrest Gok (982-9171, ext. 47)

Committee for Immigration Justice community program, immigration update, 2 pm, 1044 Stockton St., SF. Minette (543-9444)

Free Training Workshop on **Language Development for Bilingual Young Children,** 9 am - 12:30 pm, Wah Mei School, 1400 Judah St., SF. (665-4212)

7th Annual Japanese American Day w/ the SF Giants at Candlestick Park, 12:30 pm, features the San Jose Taiko Group, recognition of Cong. Norm Mineta. $8. (931-2294)

JULY 15 &16
8th Annual Cultural & Food Festival, Chinese Community Church, (Sat.) 11 am - 9 pm, (Sun.) 11 am - 4 pm 5600 Gilgunn Way, **Sacramento.** Maybelle (447-5952)

Sunday, JULY 16
North Beach Mini Park dedication, features ribbon cutting, lion dance, music, 12 pm, Kearny and Vallejo, SF. (673-3228)

Monday, JULY 17
Oakland Chinatown Chamber of Commerce **Summer Mixer,** 6 - 8 pm, Bank of Oakland, 360 - 14th St., Oakland. (893-8979)

Opportunities and Challenges: Structuring Mutually Beneficial US-Japan Business Relationships, 7 pm, Bank of California, 11th fl, 400 California St., SF. $7/$5. (986-4383)

Tuesday, JULY 18
Who Killed Vincent Chin?, an Academy Award-nominated documentary by Christine Choy and Reneee Tajima, will be shown on PBS stations through the P.O.V. American Documentary Series, co-presented by the National Asian American Telecommunications Association (NAATA). (863-0814)

Wednesday, JULY 19
Film: ***Red Sorghum***, directed by Zhang Yimou, 5:15 pm, World Affairs Council, 312 Sutter St., Suite 200, SF. $7/$6. (982-3263)

Friday, JULY 21
Rendezvous, music by Nightshift, benefit for The Asian Women's Resource Center, 8 pm - 1:30 am, The Westin St. Francis Hotel, Grand Ballroom, SF. $15/$12. (788-1008)

Finals of Lion Plaza 13th Asian American Tennis Championship, 7 - 9 pm, Channel 26. (468-2626)

World Affair Council's ***Korea's Foreign Policy in the 1990s***, w/ H.E. Choi Ho-Joong, 12:15 pm, Le Meridien Hotel, 50 Third St., SF. (982-2541)

Martial Arts & Lion Dance '89, benefits China pro-democracy movement, keynote speaker Ling-Chi Wang, 7:30 - 9 :30 pm, Golden Gate Univ. Aud., 536 Mission St., SF. Donations appreciated. (442-7000, ext. 7608)

Saturday, JULY 23
Robert Lee on ***Philantrophy Among Chinese Americans***, 11:10 - 12:10 pm, Chinatown Recreation Ctr., SF. (362-4139)

Monday, JULY 24
Time Magazine panel, ***Viewing the New World Order: East and West***, 5 pm, California East & West rms., St. Francis Hotel, SF.$7/$5. (982-2541)

Hearing

Continued from page 1

other thing coming," said Lantos at a hearing of the Congressional Human Rights Foundation, a project of the congressional Human Rights Caucus. The representatives vowed to work with with their colleagues in Congress to enact tougher sanctions against China and pass bills that will protect Chinese students and other non-immigrant Chinese nationals now in the US.

Lantos and Pelosi convened the hearing on July 7 in San Francisco to gather information about the events in China and how the US can best respond. About 200 people attended the hearing which included moving testimony from Chinese students, witnesses to the Beijing massacre, and immigration, human rights and political experts.

A UC Berkeley graduate student reported how he and fellow Chinese students are being monitored and harassed by Chinese government officials here in the US.

Maochun Yu read a statement by a student who was too afraid to testify in person for fear of retaliation by Chinese government officials.

The unidentified student said he received phone calls from a man speaking Mandarin who said, "I'd like to warn you that although this is a so-called free country, you are not free. Better watch out your behavior."

Yu said "The reign of terror in China is well-documented. But beyond the terror in China, there is something that makes me uneasy here in the United States. The statement by the Chinese student who did not attend this hearing is just one example of why I am worried."

Chen showed a picture of a Chinese agent photographing Chinese student demonstrators from a window in the Chinese embassy in Washington, DC. "We are being watched. We are being monitored. We are being harassed," he said.

"We love our country; we want to go home. But as I have said many times, we don't want to commit suicide. Home is no longer safe; we are therefore appealing to America."

Tania Chen representing the New York Human Rights for China Group reported eyewitness accounts of heart wrenching scenes of the massacre and its aftermath. She told the stories of three "courageous Chinese who embody the true spirit of the pro-democracy movement." One of those she spoke of was Wang Weilin, the 19-year-old student who singlehandedly stopped a column of tanks. He was last seen on TV with his head shaven, a sign that he had been condemned to death.

"An unconfirmed report in the Hong Kong press indicates that he has already been executed," Chen said.

"As the outpouring of emotion continues worldwide, we must channel our energies towards a clear-headed assessment of practical steps which we, as Americans, can take to cause the Chinese government to stop the widespread arrests and executions and to respect the basic principles of human rights."

Besides legislative action, Chen called on Americans to do their part. "The Chinese regime is trying to woo foreign tourists to China as if nothing has happened," she said. "The tourist trade is worth over $2 billion to China. American citizens intending to visit China should postpone their trips until China adopts a responsible policy towards fundamental human rights.

"I ask you to think about the 11-year-old boy who was beaten then shot to death for screaming at the soldiers to stop shooting and the elderly woman who threw herself in front of the soldiers, pleading with them to take her life rather than those of the young students who had long lives ahead of them. In the face of such courage and selflessness, I urge all American companies doing business in ChinaTake a stand, show your moral courage, and do not be blinded by short-term profit motives."

UC Berkeley student Jian-Ly Yang who was in Beijing during the massacre said he couldn't believe what he saw. "I saw many people killed on Changan Avenue. After seeing his friends killed, oneman covered in blood ran up to the soldiers and screamed, "kill me, why not kill me?" "We all cried because our hearts were broken. I cried many times. Now I have no more tears."

Lantos compared the military's actions in China to similar events in Tibet. "The difference between China and Tibet is one was covered on television and one wasn't," he said. Martial law was declared in Tibet in March. Since then hundreds of Tibetan demonstrators have been killed or imprisoned.

"The wanton killing of people went on in Lhasa, Tibet months ago. The State Department played down the atrocities in Tibet. My feeling is the State Department has a double standard. It is walking on egg shells when itcomes to China."

In reply to questionson whether economic sanctions against China will hurt its citizens the most, Lantos replied, "We heard this

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NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY OF UNCOMPENSATED SERVICES

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These new income levels shall be effective June 15, 1989.

CHINA

An Historical Overview of Popular Protests in China and Repression

By H. M. LAI

Popular protests, many of them spearheaded by students and intellectuals, have played an important role in modern Chinese political history. Chinese government decisions have also been affected by related actions in Chinese communities abroad including those in the US.

Most people consider the first major popular political demonstration to have occurred during the May 4 Movement of 1919. On that date 3,000 Beijing students gathered at Tian'anmen Square to demonstrate against the Allies' decision at the World War I Paris Peace Conference to transfer to Japan all German privileges and concessions in the Shandong Peninsula, originally taken by force from the Chinese.

This patriotic movement quickly spread to other major cities. Chinese organizations around the world also responded by inundating the Chinese government with protests. In the US the Chinese Six Companies led other Chinese American groups in organizing the Chinese National Welfare Society to educate the Chinese communities and the general public on the Chinese position. This broad-based exhibition of public sentiment finally forced the Chinese government to refuse to sign the Versailles Treaty.

Concurrent with this political expression was a movement which advocated for science and democracy and against tradition to put China on a path to modernization. Both the Kuomintang, as reorganized in the 1920s, and the Communist Party are products of this national mood. That is why Tian'anmen is such an important symbol to the Chinese Communists.

In the US these events helped to give impetus to the modernization of the Chinese American community. For example, it was during this period that Chinese schools with modern curricula were founded, including the first coeducational Chinese school in SF.

By the 20s the Kuomintang had forged an alliance with the Communists and had established a base in Guangdong to prepare for a Northern Expedition to rid China of warlord rule. Anti-imperialist demonstrations were part of the political struggle to gain popular support. A major series occurred in 1925 sparked by the shooting of strikers at Japanese-owned textile mills in Shanghai and Qingdao. Students were in the forefront of support for the strikers. On May 30, Shanghai student demonstrators were shot by police of Shanghai's International Settlement. A general strike was called paralyzing the city.

As in the May 4 Movement, demonstrations rapidly swept the rest of the country. In June a general strike was called in Hong Kong which was active supported by the people of Guangzhou. On June 23, as Guangzhou demonstrators supporting the strikers passed the foreign concession at Shameen, British and French troops used machine guns to kill 52 and wound more than 170.

In this country these bloody events led to expressions of protests from the Chinese Six Companies, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and other Chinese organizations. Within a few weeks Chinese in North America raised more than $300,000 to aid the families of the victims. For the first time, donations were also received from the American labor movement.

In 1927 the Kuomintang unified China. Soon afterward in 1931 Japan seized Manchuria. As Japanese encroachments continued and the Nationalist government yielded territory, students and intellectuals led the call to resist Japan. A major demonstration occurred on Dec. 9, 1935 when 6,000 Beijing students marched to protest the establishment of a pro-Japanese government in North China and to demand that the government stop the Chinese civil war. Police injured more than a hundred people. On Dec. 16 when the pro-Japanese government was being inaugurated, 15,000 again braved the police to demonstrate. Another 400 were injured.

Student demonstrations also broke out in other major cities to show their support. Such demonstrations played important roles in making the populace aware of the threat of Japanese imperialism. Two years later the war of resistance against the Japanese aggressors began.

In the US Chinese Americans had been urging the Chinese government to resist the Japanese. They had enthusiatically organized national salvation associations to raise money to support generals fighting the Japanese invaders as early as 1931. But by the mid-30s their spirits had begun to flag due to the non-responsiveness of the Kuomintang regime. The student demonstrations in China helped to revive this national salvation movement and for the first time Chinatown businessmen and university students joined in a common cause as they marched in the US to urge resistence to Japanese aggression.

Demonstrations after World War II from the late forties to the present express a common basic theme — popular resentment against repression and bad government.

The largest and bloodiest demonstration occurred on Taiwan which had just been restored to China after Japan's defeat. The Taiwanese had welcomed the mainlanders as liberators. But when the Nationalists treated the island population as a conquered people, joy soon turned to disillusonment. On Feb. 27, 1947 a Kuomintang official investigating smuggled goods got into an altercation with a female peddler, severely beat her, and then shot sympathetic bystanders. The enraged populace called a protest march and general strike on the 28th. All over the island, Taiwanese arose and took over governmental offices. Republic of China President Chiang Kai-shek's appointed governor then stalled for time by pretending to negotiate. When Chiang's reinforcements from the mainland arrived on Mar. 8, they ruthlessly suppressed the revolt, butchering at least 20,000.

After the slaughter some leaders who escaped founded groups in Japan advocating Taiwan independence. The US later became this movement's principal center with the founding of United Formosans for independence in 1958.

On the mainland on May 17, 1947 Beijing

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Non-Violence : A Triumph of Evolution

The following is the text of a speech presented by author Maxine Hong Kingston at the June 27 Davies Hall fundraiser for the Foundation for Chinese Democracy and Asia Watch. Ed.

By MAXINE HONG KINGSTON

We must count the three weeks of non-violence in Tian'anmen Square as a triumph in the evolution of human society. The students set a record — organizing their large numbers into a community, claiming that square as a "holy land for democracy," and living in it as free men and women for three weeks. A new, hopeful generation tested whether peaceful means — reasoning, singing, "parading," fasting, the posting of "big words" — could accomplish a good, peaceful end — transforming China into a country to live freely in.

A world of human beings who deal with one another peacefully is a vision so rare, we have hardly begun to invent its symbols and tactics.

A world of human beings who deal with one another peacefully is a vision so rare, we have hardly begun to invent its symbols and tactics. The students courageously presented a beautiful example of non-violence to the government and the workers, the unionists, the unemployed — how they could negotiate their differences, how the elders could make changes without resorting to yet another revolutionary civil war. The Goddess of Freedom had a stance of her own, and as they unveiled her, the students sang the "Internationale." They were trying to integrate two political systems that have divided the world this century.

The students did the right thing dismantling guns and pouring the gasoline out of the molotov cocktails. And holding up their fingers in the V-for-peace sign. And sitting beside a flower in front of the row of seated soldiers, and wearing a slogan painted in red on the back of one's jacket — in the tradition of Yue Fei the Patriot, whose parents dedicated him to China by cutting vows on his back. (The two consulate members in San Francisco who [refused to follow the Chinese government's version of the massacre] did so during the week of the dragon boat races, a festival honoring Chu Ping, a courtier who was banished for protesting the the emperor's war plans.) Walking up to the tanks with nothing but one's life and ideas.

I'd like to add my voice to those nominating for the the Nobel Peace Prize Chai Ling, the 22-year-old woman student who was "Supreme Commander of the Defence of Tian'anmen." She said, "Ours was a struggle between love and hate. Our objective was to make a peaceful petition, and our chosen methods would peacefully achieve this. It wouldn't be a battle of weapons because we are making a peaceful petition."

Describing the young man who danced in front of the tanks and stopped them for minutes, Betty Bao Lord said, "His ancestors are with him." Yue Fei the Patriot and Chu Ping of the Dragon Boat Races are his ancestors. His ancestors are also Thoreau, Gandhi and Martin Luther King, Jr. His relatives were there with him too, and they include all of us one whose behalf he was establishing a way of peace.

The students at Tian'anmen (the Gate of Heavenly Peace) — our children — are the latest evolution of humankind toward being a peaceful species. In China and in every country we will have to repeat the non-violence that these students accomplished until we establish peace, until we establish love.

Maxine Hong Kingston, who has visited China twice under the auspices of the Chinese Writers Association, recently told East West that when she asked to meet writers other than official members of the association, her requests were politely ignored. According to Kingston, a "writers' underground" does exist in China, "For years, I had heard of underground novels. During the Cultural Revolution there were novels in drawers and in trunks. People were waiting until conditions were better and the books could be published."

Kingston's references to Yue Fei and Chu Ping exemplify one of China's oldest literary traditions, that of "talk-story." The oral tradition of handing down myth and history throughout the ages, it has survived because talk-story conveys basic human truths "I'm hoping that talk-story is strong enough so that news of Beijing gets through to the peasants and overcomes the propaganda," Kingston said. "There's so much inspiration from mythology and the past."

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EASTWIND

This Week in the Chinese Press

By SAMANTHA CHAN

China Daily News
•Escaped Dissidents Declare Day of Mourning

Two of the leaders of China's democratic movement who have escaped from China, Yan Jiaqi and Wu'er Kaixi declared June 4 a national day of mourning. The two men made their announcement on French television July 4.

They also announced the merging of the Union of China's Students and the Union of China's Scholars into a new organization called "The United Committee of China's Student Movement and China's Democratic Movement." Both of the former had been declared illegal by the Chinese government.

Yan is a well-known scholar in political science and was the head of Political Science Institute at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and the chairman of the Union of China's Scholars. Wu'er was chairman of the Union of China's Students.

According to the paper, the Hong Kong Alliance in Support of the Patriotic Democratic Movement of China has decided to give one million HK dollars to the new group as an initial donation.

Sing Tao Jih Pao, Wen Wei Po
•White Terror in China

The Chinese government has called upon elementary school students via their deans and teachers to report on their parents or any other relatives — brothers and sisters, uncles and aunts — if they had attended the protests or had supported the students. This was the method used by the Chinese Communist Party to persecute political dissidents during the Cultural Revolution.

The source said the Chinese government has formed a special group of propaganda writers to write journals of the so-called "truth" about the June 4 event. Many of the journals published in the newspapers like the *People's Daily* in China were written by them under many pseudonyms. Some of the more common are: Yian Shi (meaning "telling the truth") and Zheng Yian Shi "really telling the truth." Others are signed, "three students," "four workers" and "six Hong Kong residents."

World Journal
•Chinese American Writers Appeal to Chinese Government

Eighty Chinese American writers and artists in the US issued an urgent appeal to China's government to stop arresting writers, scholars, theorists, journalists and artists. It was said that there were at least 28 of these intellectuals arrested as of July 6. The appeal demonstrates the growing concern over the Chinese government's enlarging crackdown on intellectuals. The appeal said that China's government is fabricating charges against the intellectuals; using tactics similar to those used during the Cultural Revolution. The writers called for China to allow freedom of expression.

World Journal, Sing Tao Jih Pao
•Residents Fleeing Hong Kong

The government of Singapore, taking advantage of the strong wishes of Hong Kong residents to leave their island home after the crackdown in Beijing, declared on July 10 relaxed immigration regulations for immigrants from Hong Kong.

According to the announcement, any Hong Kong resident could apply for immigration to Singapore if he/she meets the following terms: graduation from high school, work experience, and earning 6,000 HK dollars per month or having professional training in a special fields.

Right after the announcement, many Hong Kong residents immediately went to the branch office of the Singapore government in Hong Kong the same night. Some people slept outside in front of the office in order to get the application form. By morning the crowd had reached nearly one thousand.

It has also been reported that Zha Liangyong, the chairman of the Board of Hong Kong Ming Pao Inc., has changed his mind about returning to his home village in Hangzhou, China after retiring. Instead, he has decided to emigrate to another country. Before the crackdown in Beijing, Zha had been a member of the Drafting Committee of Hong Kong Basic Law run by the Chinese Communist Party After the crackdown, he resigned from the Committee.

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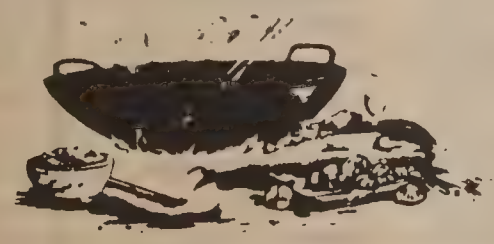

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Chinese Newspaper Publisher Resigns Under Pressure

By EUNICE CHEN

NEW YORK - The publisher and president of the second largest Chinese language newspaper in the US announced his resignation last week after public outcry over his pro-Chinese government stance in recent months.

Chaochu Fu started *Centre Daily News* nine years ago in 1980 and built it up to its current 60,000 circulation through its neutral stance on China politics. It started in Hong Kong and soon expanded to the US at a time when most of the Chinese readers were fed up with one-sided pro-Taiwan reporting.

It was generally believed that *Centre Daily* did maintain a relatively neutral attitude towards most of the issues involving China and Taiwan and was therefore able to provide its readers with a broader scope of news coverage. Because of this stance it was able to edge into a newspaper market previously dominated by two much older and larger newspapers — *The World Journal* and *The China Times Daily*.

"Both the KMT and the Chinese Communist Party are very hard to cope with. No one but Chaochu Fu has ever been able to get advantages from both," said Keng Lu, former editor-in-chief for *Centre Daily News*.

The paper was in the media spotlight last month after 10 staff journalists at its New York headquarters collectively resigned in protest over Fu's insistence that they print a commentary he wrote in support of the Chinese government's crackdown on the student movement. Those resigning included the chief editor and two associate editors.

According to the chief editor, Powen Li and reporter Peter Lee, the commentary, along with another published two days earlier, brought a storm of objections from the readers. "Numerous protest and threatening phone calls poured in and the advertising department people were too ashamed to go out and seek clients," they said.

The commentary which led to the collective resignations was not the first written by Fu on the subject. Fu admitted in his statement of resignation that he had written eight articles, some with his pen name Wen Chongzeng. The articles agreed with the Chinese regime and were against the behavior of the students.

Waves of protest, anger and a boycott campaign started in many Chinese American communities after the articles began appearing. One of the most inflammatory was a June 26 editorial which openly defended Li Peng. In Los Angeles some protesters burned stacks of Centre Daily newspapers in front of the Chinese consulate after that editorial appeared.

Fu's statement of resignation does not explain why he decided to resign. The 2,250 word statement simply lists his major accomplishment as having given advice through the newspaper to both the governments in China and Taiwan. The statement concludes by saying: "In a time when rumors and fabrications are favored, and truthful reporting and commentaries are being attacked and defamed, I feel I have already completed my historic mission as a Chinese. I am not resigning for my own safety, but I must be responsible for the prospects of my colleagues. After long deliberation, I have decided to resign with dignity from all of my positions, including president of the board, publisher and editor-in-chief of the New York headquarters."

Controversy has been no stranger to the paper. Since its inception, *Centre Daily* has always been under a cloud of rumors and criticism for its mysterious financial sources and Fu's many personal biases which may have led to subjective reporting on his friends and enemies. His friends include: Wang Shen, a former chief of Taiwan's General Political Department and Deng Xiaopeng, the current leader of China.

A large number of the paper's veteran editors and reporters have been fired for not going along with Fu's likes and dislikes. "And his likes and dislikes are are changeable and sometimes inconsistent," added Wanying Chen, a former associate editor of *Centre Daily*.

Fu could not be reached for comment on why he decided to resign when he believes his commentaries are the only truthful voice. According to Keng Lu, however, the decision [to resign] may have had something to do with his recent trip to Beijing after his staff's resignations.

"A reliable source told me that Fu was in Beijing during mid- and late June," says Lu, who is now president of *Pai Shing*, a semi-monthly Chinese magazine in Hong Kong. "It has long been confirmed that during the inception of *Centre Daily*, Fu received more than $600 million from China under the approval of Yang Shangkun [the man who ordered the troops after the students]. And Fu has often boasted that he received $500 million from Taiwan at a time when the island was very strict on such transactions.

"Judging from the fact that the recent news coverage and commentaries of *Centre Daily* have turned more to the left and have become a mouthpiece for the current authorities in China, Fu must have received another reward from his communist friends on this past trip," surmises Lu. "His resignation is only a sign of his shifting to a 'behind the scenes' role which may protect him from further public anger."

"We are making no changes in our political standpoints and news policies," says Fu's oldest son, Yatang Fu, who is the new president and publisher of the family-run paper. "In the future, however, the junior Fus may gradually become more business-oriented and less political. We want to stay in this country and serve the local Chinese community. When we have the right persons to make up our staff, we may add some English pages and turn it into a bilingual newspaper."

Not everyone in the Chinese community is ready to abandon the paper. There is a minority opinion among members that even though Fu's stands are at odds with the general public, he and his newspaper have a right to freedom of the press and speech. Besides, as a longtime reader of *Centre Daily* puts it: "He could have been the only cool mind amid this mass indignation against the armed suppression of the Beijing students by their government."

NEWS

Tell the World

Continued from page 1

and hysteria was overwhelming. Suddenly, troops approached from both sides of the flames with guns. They had come from the sidewalks and were now racing down, firing their machine guns into the crowd. We ran. People were screaming, "There's no hope," and "Fascists!" All around people were falling again. After running hundreds of yards, we all turned and ran down a side street going north. It was a street that ran alongside the wall of the government compound.

Everyone paused on this street, silent, trying to process everything that had just happened. Meanwhile, as we turned back and faced Changan Avenue, tanks went barreling through the flames and what remained of the buses. The troops started heading further east toward Tian'anmen Square. I watched the tanks for a little while and then I turned and faced north. People were constantly screaming for me to look at the bodies. I saw bodies with gunshots in their arms, legs, chests. All around there were people with bullet wounds laying on the back of bicycles or little wagons being cycled away to a hospital that was apparently three-quarters of a mile up the road. From the way they were bleeding I assumed that many of them didn't make it all the way to hospital. They would all look at me and say, "Look and please tell the world" — desperate in the midst of all this horror.

All of sudden I felt two arms grab me from behind and throw me to the ground. I was in the middle of a side street. I listened as the spray of gunfire came from behind me, just about 20 yards. I looked over my shoulder and it was my "older brother," protecting me again. We both looked back. I said, "Oh my God!" The troops had turned down the street. I don't know why. About a hundred of them raced towards us firing their guns. People went down all around us. We weren't even in their path. One side of this road was the government compound wall, but on the other side was a row of single level houses. People who lived in single level houses on the other side of the street looked out — old people and children. Everyone was screaming. My friend told me to jump and run to the side of the government complex wall. I remember really clutching that wall thinking, "This is it." And in the state of confusion everyone just got up and started running for their lives, going north. As we ran, we saw bodies being taken away by bicycles. About 25 people who were not even in the soldiers'path were hurt. It was just a horrible display of force that was so unnecessary. Finally, the soldiers turned around and headed back down Changan Avenue.

In the midst of all this horror, my jaw dropped and I couldn't close my mouth. My jaw disaligns and it chooses the most alarming times to do it. So, we had to go up to the hospital to get my mouth shut. We ran up the street to the hospital, where we were ushered into a little clinic alongside the hospital. We did not go into the emergency area where all the bodies were going. The doctors easily handled my problem.

At this point, it became clear to me that absolutely everyone in Beijing — people who were undecided the day before, people who thought maybe the government had a few points to make here, or that the students were getting too carried away — now supported the students. No one could be sympathetic to a government that did this. One doctor came out and said, "I believed there was hope, I believed there was compromise, but now I believe there is only fear until we can someday destroy these leaders."

We left the clinic and I looked at my "older brother" and I asked him, "If I didn't come, where would you be?" He said, "I would be in Tian'anmen Square. I've been there seven days and I planned to be there with my brothers and sisters to defend our dreams and goals." I decided to join him. It was just a matter of all those people, all those tremendously good people I had met. Even the doctors had cried before me. So I said, "Let's go back to Tian'anmen Square."

We took a side street on the north and took it all the way to the Forbidden City wall. There was a tiny side street that headed south along it and emptied out at the northeast corner of the square. As we raced towards the square, thousands of other people who knew they might be killed joined in this march towards the square. I never saw a weapon on anyone although I did see some people with bamboo sticks. Thousands of people gathered together — all kinds of people, all ages. They walked south along the Forbidden City. They knew what was before them, but it didn't matter. They wanted to defend the students. There is a sense of security and energy that just comes with being with a lot of people. Maybe that's what possessed me to do this. It was about 3 am. We were 25 yards from the gate at the head of the street on Changan Avenue and there was no one in front of the gate. Everyone's steps just quickened. All of a sudden the soldiers started running along the gate and turned toward us. They turned down our street first and sprayed another line of gunfire and continued spraying for about two minutes. Everyone turned and ran. As I was running, I heard screaming and crying. I stopped to look around. To my left, a man who had been shot in the side of his head was trying to cover the bullet hole with his hand. Blood was spurting out between his fingers. He was just holding on to his head and running. People grabbed him and laid him down on a bicycle cart.

At about 5 am, people huddled down into circles. We were 15 yards from the troops at the gate. At this point there was a kind of a cease-fire by the troops. The people appeared to have given up. They had just seen so much death. There was nothing they could do. So people just sat and resigned themselves to listen to what was now taking place in Tian'anmen. And what we heard was just a chorus of gunfire, fires, and chanting and screaming.

A troop with clubs suddenly appeared behind us. Everyone got up and started running. There were about 3,000 people in the crowd. People just resigned themselves to dying because we were sitting ducks. It seemed like there was nobody in charge — as though each soldier group was making its own decisions. That's why, to this day, I believe a lot more [people were killed] than we'll ever know. Especially in that square.

At about 8 am, we suddenly heard chanting from Tiananmen Square. It was coming from a group of hundreds. By that time I had become numb to everything. But we began to notice voices crying out. Someone next to me said, "Do you hear, those are the voices of freedom. They're still there." Everyone just rose up. There was this incredible feeling of triumph. But almost as quickly, we heard machine guns — for five solid minutes. Not just one, but tons of machines guns, and they never stopped. People's hearts sank. I'll never forget the feeling of nausea.

I don't know what happened. There was no mention of this in the Koppel show. [ABC recently aired a special report on the Tiananmen Square Massacre.] It was daylight. All around me, people just cried. They just fell to the ground on that street and were banging their fists on the ground. We were so close to the square; we were literally breathing the gunfire smoke. The BBC reported on the following Monday that there was some rumor — unsubstantiated — that the crowds who remained in the square, as late as 8 in the morning, had recongregated to make one final statement of democracy or freedom, or make one final statement against the soldiers, and that they were brutally slaughtered in the minutes that followed. That was the only thing I heard about what happened.

I went back to Beijing University. I saw people with blood all over their shirts. Every hospital, even as far as Beijing University, which was a couple of miles from the square, was filled to capacity with thousands of people waiting outside. My friends from the night before came running up and embraced me, saying, "You're okay. Don't talk, we want you to rest." I was like a walking zombie. They brought me to the dormitories and to their rooms.

I tried to rest for about an hour. But I was too freaked out to even shut my eyes before I just jumped back up.

I decided to head back to Changchun. I spent the next few hours — 12 to 2:30 pm — traversing Beijing. I passed Tian'anmen Square on the south side. Every so often people would come pass me and say, "There's still killing." I could hear firing sounds and screaming. I looked into the square at about 2 pm and saw thousands of soldiers carrying big cardboard boxes, presumably rubbish, going in streams from the square.

While I was horrified of what these troops may have done, the soldiers I saw were drinking out of their canteens and talking to the people. It was a very different atmosphere from what we saw at the other side of the square. As we sat and looked at that group, another line of soldiers came running in, standing behind them and faced their guns at us for no apparent reason. People screamed and before I knew it, we were running again. The soldiers never fired.

I eventually made it to the train station and back to Changchun. I arrived in Changchun Monday morning and went right to the campus. When people heard I was there, crowds gathered asking me what happened and what I saw. I told them.

The president of the university quickly came up and said, "You are breaking our laws." I said, "What laws?" He said, "Haven't you heard our government reports? Nothing took place! And what you are saying now is breaking the laws of our government. I remind you that you are a guest of our government and that you have no right to take part in these Chinese internal affairs by spreading your rumors."

I said, "Listen, they're not rumors. I had reasons to go to Beijing unrelated to pol I had no intention of seeing what I saw your government that decided to people." I told him if he had seen one pe with a bullet in him it would have bee affair as well.

A few days later my director showe from Washington. She spent five hours the leaders who said I was irresponsi was a rumor monger. I showed no sen rationality, not just recently, but for mo in China. I told her, "I know you ar director. You have responsibility fo program. If you want to take me ou ahead." I had made promises to student I would stay as long as I could. I felt g about leaving them there.

Soon it was announced to all student teachers that it was prohibited to talk me. But it didn't matter. People still co gated at my apartment and asked me h happened. I continued to tell people truth. School and government officials friends and teachers over to say couldn't guarantee that I could leave and that I might be facing long-term im onment.

Before I left, one student told me he w the square until 7 am and that he saw 10 people dead. He said, "I can't tell an I'm telling you. In one hour I'm getting train and I'm heading home. I can't stay because they're going to kill me. I wan to know the story because you're leav

Another student said of the 28 who to Beijing, only six came back. He sai of the six who came back, five went c He said he thought some of them migh their own lives because other people a believing them. The witnesses are wat the news and listening to the radio, whic telling them that they didn't see what saw.

I went to the airport the next day official came to me and asked me not t in my resignation letter. He said, "I hand that in saying you saw a ma slaughter in Beijing, that's what they ne say you are breaking the law and hav sent away."

I said, "You can go back to the leader told you this and tell them that, 'Yeah, scared me to death. But I can't mak decision based on their fear like ever else in this country.'" At the airport, b I left, I handed the letter to the foreign a leader for the university.

Wong

Continued from page 7

with Li, but he did not control the came taping was not continuous. He said h sure what was left out, and wants to r his notes and those videotapes, which h able to keep, before he comments furt

With emotions running high and ac tions flying fast, no one will really hea he has to say, Wong said. He thinks people would agree with his sentiment concedes that some may not like his sty thinks it is ridiculous that some peop saying that by going to China he mus communist. Wong said he is only cont a relationship that he has spent the la years building.

Dalai Lama's B-Day In LA

out 250 greeted **the Dalai Lama**, July 5, e beautiful Fo Kuang Shan Hsi Lai dhist) Temple which is nestled in the of Hacienda Heights, just east of Los les. The Dalai Lama is in LA on a 17- visit. His Holiness, the Dalai Lama, was ed by **the Venerable Master Hsing** , founder of the temple, and was pre- d flowers. His Holiness paid homage to iha by chanting in Buddha Hall. He was presented gifts for his 55th birthday. hen asked about his daily routine, he ingly and emphatically said, "Nothing ial. Every morning I get up about 4 or , wash my face, and sometimes fall back ep. I practice meditation, prayers, have er . . . sometimes positive sometimes tive things happen. When negative things come, I try to control or minimize those attachments." Usually, he retires around 9 pm. His impression of the Hsi Lai Temple, the largest Buddhist temple in the Western Hemisphere, was that it is very beautiful and the structure very good. In the near future the Dalai Lama said he would like to see an international conference of Buddhists.

In speaking about what happened at Tiananmen Square, he said it was a very sad event. One thing that impressed him greatly was that the young Chinese students actually practiced non-violence. "What those people demand -- freedom of press, freedom of speech and democracy -- these are are very basic . . . and every human being has a right to seek these things," he said.

After the Dali Lama's departure, a press conference was held with Master Hsing Yun who said that although the Chinese students and intellectuals are being suppressed now, that doesn't mean that they have failed. Eventually the desire for democracy and freedom will win. He added that the Dalai Lama felt that what happened at Tiananmen would at least shorten the life of the communist government by 15 to 30 years. Yun affirmed that the Tibetan Dalai Lama is recognized as their religious leader although he has been in exile for 30 years. The temple, situated on 15 acres, was completed in November 1988 at the cost of $25,600,000. It is the headquarters for the International Buddhist Progress Society.

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Who Killed Vincent Chin?," the Academy Award nominated documentary by filmmakers **Christine Choy & Renee Tajima**, packed a full house at the Japan American Theatre in little Tokyo on June 28. The showing benefited Visual Communications. Choy & Tajima were on hand to field questions from the audience. A reception was held in the outdoor plaza of the Japanese American Cultural and Community Center.

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A welcome back party for **Ron Wakabayashi** was held at the Japanese American Cultural Center on June 21. Ron has spent the past eight years in San Francisco as National Japanese American Citizens League director.

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"All signs are go for a permanent Chinatown Police Sub-Station," said **Gilman Jung**, executive director of Chinatown Public Safety Association (CPSA). A fundraiser at Golden Dragon June 16 netted $20,000. The single family dwelling on the station site has been leveled. The Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA) is working on the Owners Participation Agreement and with the Police Department to sign a lease. "Within six months, construction should be underway," said Jung. CPSA honored councilwoman **Gloria Molina** and police officers **Gary** and **William Young** at the fundraiser.

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A reception for six mayors from Taiwan was hosted at the Sheridan Grande Hotel by director general of the Coordinating Council of North American Affairs **Stephen Chen** on June 27. The mayors, headed by **Mayor Fong-Cheng Lin** of Taipei County, were on the last leg of their 10th Goodwill Mission to the US.

The six cities which the mayors represent have a combined population of 7.1 million which is more than one-third of the entire population of Taiwan. Mayor Lin governs a county with a population of 2.9 million.

The problems of their cities are common to those of the US — population growth, law enforcement, transportation, traffic, recreational facilities, pollution, senior citizens activities, and municipal concerns.

The mayors' agenda included a visit to Councilman **Michael Woo's** office and a meetings with LA city and county officials to exchange ideas about the various phases of their respective municipal operations.

L-R) Renee Tajima, M.C. Casimiro Tolentino, Christine Choy. (Photo by Alvina Lew)

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L A EVENTS

NOW - JULY 16
Great Leap's *Talk Story — Chapter 2*, featuring Nobuko Miyamoto, Jose DeVega, Kenny Eiland, Deborah Nishimura, Alberto Isaac & Young Ae Park. Los Angeles Theatre Center, 514 S. Spring St. $20/$17. (213/627-5599)

NOW - JULY 31
The Cultural Foundation sponsors unveiling of international design competition at ART-SPARK LA, ***The Park of the 21st Century***, 21800 Oxnard, Suite 110, Woodland Hills. (818/716-2787)

NOW - AUG 2
UCLA Extension's *Doing Business in the Pacific Basin*, 6:30 - 9:30 pm, 167 Dodd Hall, UCLA campus. $145. (213/825-7031)

NOW - AUG 4
Carol Lye's photographs, ***Strangers in a Strange Land***, M-Sat. (1 - 4 pm), Norris Film Gallery, 5504 West Crestridge Rd., at Crenshaw Blvd., Rancho Palos Art Center.

NOW - AUG 5
Coming Into Passion, Song for a Sansei, written and performed by Jude Narita, 8 pm, 611/ New Playwright's Foundation, 6111 W. Olympic. $15. (213/466-1767)

NOW - AUG 14
Japanese Landscape Architechture: Present and Past, 7 - 10 pm, UCLA ext. course, Dickson Art Center. $170. (213/825-9414)

NOW - AUG 29
The ancient Chinese movement and exercise art of **Tai Chi Chuan**, UCLA Extension, 8 - 10 pm, Westwood YWCA Auditorium, 574 Hilgard Avenue, Mary Chow. $105. (213/835-7093)

NOW - SEPT 17
Imperial Taste: Chinese Ceramics From the Percival David Foundation, 56 ceramic works from the 9th to the 18th centuries, LA County Museum of Art, 5905 Wilshire Blvd., LA. (213/ 857-6522)

NOW - NOV 5
Pacific Asia Museum presents ***Southeast Asian Ceramics*** from the collection of Margot & Hans Ries, 46 N. Los Robles Ave., Pasadena. (818/449-2742)

JULY 15 & 16
12th Lotus Festival at Echo Park Lake, Glendale Blvd. and Echo Park Ave. (213/485-4825)

Tuesday, JULY 18
LEAP (Leadership Education for Asian Pacifics) Awards Dinner to honor Hawaii's Gov. John D. Waihee III, David Hyun, Irene K. Chu, Masamori Kojima, 6 pm, Biltmore Hotel, 506 S. Grand Ave. $75. J.D. Hokoyama (213/485-1422)

NAATA co-presentation of ***Who Killed Vincent Chin?*** Check KCET for listing.

Wednesday, JULY 19
AAJA's ***Dateline Beijing: The Stories Challenges & Events Behind the China Coverage*** w/ Jim Mann, Jay Mathews, Keith Morrison, Cao Changqing and Mario Machado, moderated by Elizabeth Lu, 6:30- 7:30 pm, Harry Chandler Auditorium, 5th fl., LA Times Bldg. RSVP by July 18 (213/ 628-AAJA)

Asia Society's ***Super 301: Freer Trade or Protectionism?***, a corporate forum w/ consul generals from India and Japan, 5:30 - 7 pm, Summit rm., Security Pacific National Bank, 333 S. Hope St. (213/627-0634)

JULY 20 - 23
PANA (Pan American Nikkei Assn.) 5th biennial convention, Japan America Theatre and Noguchi Plaza. (213/626-3069)

Friday, JULY 21
Cambodian Friends to honor Congressman Stephen Solarz, chair of Subcommittee on Asian & Pacific Affairs, 7 pm, Golden Sails Hotel, 6285 E. Pacific Coast Highway, Long Beach. RSVP Mr. Horn (714/638-4515)

NEWS

Popular Protests

Continued from page 10

then named Beiping) and Tianjin students called strikes to protest the runaway inflation, civil war and political repression. On May 20, 1947, 7,000 students, starting from Beijing University, marched in protest. Similar demonstrations occurred in other cities. The government arrested thousands, but the movement spread to more than 60 cities and lasted nearly a month. Such demonstrations marked the beginning of the end for the Nationalist government as it lost the support of the intellectual class and led to the founding of the People's Republic of China.

After the KMT lost the mainland they fled to Taiwan where they imposed a martial law which lasted almost 40 years. In 1979 Taiwanese resentment against this repression was expressed in a major demonstration. The magazine *Formosa Weekly*, violating a government order banning assemblies, had organized a rally in Kaohsiung on Dec. 10 to observe Human Rights' Day. More than 10,000 attended. Fighting ensued when the police tried to disperse the crowd. A few days later the government banned the publication and arrested 8 individuals for sedition.

In the US this incident led to the founding of the first Taiwanese newspaper, *Asia Journal*, in southern California in 1980. This was followed in 1982 by the founding of Formosan Association for Public Affairs (FAPA) which was active in lobbying the US Congress to pressure the Taiwan government on human rights issues. There was also an upsurge of political activities supporting dissidents in Taiwan. In 1987 the Taiwan government bowed to the inevitable, lifted martial law and subsequently allowed the formation of opposition parties.

On the mainland the Communists had skillfully used popular demonstrations as a political weapon to help unseat the Kuomintang. After they gained power in mainland China, however, such mass rallies were possible only under tight party control. But in the mid-70s, when the nation was under the repressive rule of the "Gang of Four," the people threw caution to the winds and gave way to their feelings. Premier Zhou Enlai had died in January 1976. As Qingming [festival honoring the dead] approached that year, the people of Beijing began laying wreaths at the People's Hero Monument in Tian'anmen Square to pay respect to his memory despite government disapproval.

By early April thousands of wreaths, poems, couplets and eulogies had been written. Many of these attacked the "Gang of Four." On Qingming, April 4, more than 2 million visited Tian'anmen. Next day several hundred thousand people gathered again, reciting poems. Towards evening policemen attacked the crowd with belts and clubs and arrested more than 200. Similar demonstrations took place in other cities.

In the aftermath, the "Gang of Four" accused Deng Xiaoping as the behind-the-scenes backer of the Tian'anmen demonstration and stripped him of his post as vice-premier. This expression of popular sentiment, however, had sounded their death knell and the "Gang" fell a few months afterward. By the late seventies China had embarked upon a policy of opening up the country. She gradually gained the good will of many Chinese around the world as the nation appeared to be on its way towards building a better society. But as economic construction went apace, abuses of power, corruption and inflation also increased. Demands for political reforms from students and intellectuals grew more insistent.

In mid-December 1986 students from more than 30 universities and institutes in Shanghai, Hefei, Wuhan, Beijing, and Guangzhou demonstrated demanding democracy and freedom. In early 1987 Communist Party secretary Hu Yaobang was sacked for allowing the situation to get out of hand. Dissidents scientist Fang Lizhi, reporter Liu Binyan and writer Wang Ruowang were expelled from the party.

Unlike Taiwan, intransigent hardliners in the PRC prevailed who were fearful that the party would lose its leadership role in the country and this event would become another step enabling the progressive shift of power to the conservatives. The bloody and repressive events of the past few weeks were but a further development of this trend.

After the 1986/1987 events a number of Chinese Americans began to express their concern in open letters to the Chinese government. After the June events the concern changed to condemnation and denunciation. Numerous groups were formed to support the democracy movement in China. For all practical purposes Chinese support for the PRC in this country, especially among intellectuals and the middle class, has dropped out of sight.

But in spite of these expressions of disapproval, can Chinese Americans, as in the past, still be able to play a role in shaping the future course of events in China? The answer to that question will certainly depend both on their conscious efforts and on China domestic and international developments in this still unfinished drama.

Hearing

Continued from page 9

argument in regards to South Africa. There is no way in dealing with a totalitarian government to achieve your goals without any pain or any difficulty."

Pelosi said, "We should not allow our interest in preserving the relationship between China and the United States to impede our dedication to the cause of those who died in Beijing. The cry they sent up from Tiananmen Square must receive an adequate response from the country that prides itself on democracy."

Both Pelosi and Lantos have introduced legislation in response to the brutal military crackdown in Beijing and subsequent human rights violations by the Chinese government.

Lantos' bill (HR 2613) calls for suspending China's most-favored nation status (MFN) and terminating its participation in the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC). According to current legislation, any communist country which receives MFN status for its trade with the US must permit its citizens the right or opportunity to emigrate, and OPIC participants must adopt and implement internationally recognized workers rights. Since China has refused to permit astrophysicist Fang Lizhi from leaving China and has banned all but government-sponsored labor organizations, it has violated both agreements, the bill reasons.

Pelosi has introduced legislation (HR 2712) which will waive a two year return residence requirement commonly attached to most Chinese student visas, and permit Chinese nationals to go to a country other than China without jeopardizing their eligibility for another type of visa in the US.

CLASSIFIEDS

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GLAZIERS LOCAL #169 is now accepting applications for apprentice glaziers. You must be at least 17 years of age & have a H.S. diploma or GED equivalency to apply. The next testing will be Aug. 5, 1989 at 8400 Enterprise Way, Oakland, CA 9-11am. Please call the training office for more info, (415) 0-1361.

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PROBATE PARALEGAL

The Alameda County Superior Court is now accepting applications for the position of Probate Paralegal. This position provides calendar support to the Probate Judge and Probate Commissioner. The work involves review of pending probate cases, assuring completeness of files calendared for hearing, extensive contact with the public regarding probate calendars and procedures, and occasional briefing of the Probate Judge.

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Request applications from: **Administrative Office of the Courts - Dept. AFC, 350 McAllister Street, Room 3210, San Francisco, California 94102. Telephone: (415) 557-9251.**

FILING DEADLINE: July 21, 1989

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行政院長駐滬辦公（二）

宋院長處理公務取科學管理方法，仍舊免不了受中國官場中積重難返的官僚作風的牽掣，首先是約晤時間達不到理想。他個人的社會關係，涉外事務，在上海這樣複雜的局面，便有許多杆格。我代表第三方面第一次去宮邸匯報，是有規定時間的。可是按時到了，適逢宋院長接見美大使，就躭誤了兩小時。幸好接待祕書的款待，在客廳有人攀談，解除了孤寂。這位祕書姓朱，浙江諸暨籍，面貌極像我在高中時要好的同學朱嵩壽。既然姓氏籍貫相同，於是冒昧問了一聲，豈知他們正是同胞兄弟，而他居長。因而彼此覺得親切了起來，談話的內容就多了。他告訴我隨宋院長在上海有八位祕書，每個人必有執掌，指定了固定任務。上海受降長官、上海市長，和一些社會知名的士紳領袖都由他招待聯繫。會見時的紀錄，指示的傳達，報告的查證，都要做得踏踏實實，以免發生輕聽輕信，處理失當。我覺得這是很高明的手法，能夠防止朦蔽取巧，才能希望達到公正，一般軍軍政首長，往往做不到這一點。

我由朱祕書陪同晉見，宋院長沒有舊官僚氣派，可以坐下來談話，沒有嚴肅拘束的氣氛，可以暢所欲言。我首先報告我是代表湯司令官向院長面報接收任務的，以後將按規定時間晉謁接受指示。報告內容首先簡報了受降及遣俘遣僑的辦理情形，主要對受降主官對日軍指令移交政、經、文、教工企及敵偽財產的經過。因爲朱祕書透露過宋院長的處事態度，所以把湯司令官在受降事務中遇到的問題，及採取公正慎重的的立場也詳細申述了，並提出在財經企業方面，有些包攬、爭奪、扯皮的現象妨礙生產影響協作的情形都坦率指陳了，特別對於軍統查封敵偽產業，依用三次正軍主修開引用社會上的誤會作了解釋，請求宋院長明確決定原則以便執行。這些都有具體事實，以無收無求的心態盡言責，宋院長表示欣賞。隨即指示朱祕書注意紀錄查核，並答覆中央已有成立敵偽產業處理局的計劃。

第一次晉見，宋院長對我的印象很好，便問起我在湯部的經歷，我扼要報告了抗戰時的邊區情況，他忽然想起，說湯恩伯整理游擊隊辦了許多社會事業，都是自力更生解決的，減輕了中央財政負担，辦法很好，都是你承辦的，值得嘉獎，還說了些慰勉的話，事後朱祕書告訴我，院長給了很高的評價，真使我受寵若驚。直到受降結束，每星期都有一次晉見的機會，不是他後來和中樞意見不合，堅決辭去行政院長職務，那時我的事業前途，肯定是會得到提攜的。

（二四一）

全市獨家貢獻
宮燕食品
養生珍品
正宗佛跳牆
滋補鮑翅類
皇宮
Imperial Palace
919 Grant Avenue, San Francisco
982 4440

錦香園
擴張營業
歡迎光臨
專營
承接布斐喜慶金猪精美熱餸燒烤卤味生滾粥品堂食外賣
結婚蛋糕中西禮餅生日蛋糕香濃咖啡冷熱飲品無任歡迎
承接火鷄
七天營業・上午七時至下午六時
YUEN'S GARDEN
1131 Grant Ave
S.F., CA 94133
(415) 391-1131/2

華生殯儀館
本館按照我國葬殮舊儀式爲僑胞服務
取價從廉
CATHAY MORTUARY
1213 Powell St. nr. Jackson St.
Phone: 982-1213

CLASSIFIEDS

LEGAL NOTICE

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 131082
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Lucky Four, 224 Harkness Ave., San Francisco, CA 94134:
Hung Tran, 1714 -15th Street #122, San Francisco, CA 94103
Date registrant(s) commenced business: 08/08/89.
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: Hung Tran
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on July 3 1989.
Pub. dates: July 6, 13, 20, 27. '89.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 131156
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as SIC, 1990 Lombard Street, Suite 250, San Francisco, CA 94123:
Shanghai Industrial Consultants (San Francisco) Inc. CA :
1990 Lombard Street, Suite 250, San Francisco, CA 94123
Date registrant(s) commenced business: June 27, 1989.
This bu siness is conducted by a corporation.
Signed: Shanghai Industrial Consultants, (San Francisco), Inc.
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on July 5, 1989.
Pub. dates: July 13, 20, 27, Aug. 3 '89

STATEMENT OF ABANDONMENT OF USE OF FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME
File No. 124399
The following person (persons) have abandoned the use of the fictitious business name Mitsuko's Kitchen at 2120 Greenwich St., San Francisco, CA 94123.
The fictitious buiness name referred to above was file in county of San Francisco on 11/30/88.
Registrants: (1)-Shan Yin Lee, (2)-Grace Hsiung, (3)-Lanny Su-Chiao Chen, 2000 Crystal Spring Rd, #11-11, San Bruno, CA 94066.
This business was conducted by: General Partnership
Signed: Shan Yin Lee, Partnership.
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on June 30 1989.
Pub. dates: July 6, 13, 20, 27' 89.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 131337
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as TROPICAL REEF, 1724 Taraval Street, San Francisco, CA 94116:
Chew Wai Yee, 52 Dorado Terrace, San Francisco, CA 94112.
Date registrant(s) commenced business:
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: Chew Wai Yee.
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on July 11, 1989
Pub. dates: July 13, 20, 27, Aug. 3 '89.

SUMMONS(FAMILY LAW)
N0. 907085
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, County of San Francisco, 400 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94102
MARRIAGE OF:
PETITIONER: Giang Lam
RESPONDENT: Truong Tieu Huong
NOTICE!
You have been sued. The court may decide against you without your being heard unless you respond within 30 days. Read the information below.
If you wish to seek the advice of an attorney in this matter, you should do so promptly so that your response or pleading, if any, may be filed on time.
1. TO THE RESPONDENT:
The petitioner has filed a petition concerning your marriage. If you fail to respond within 30 days of the date that this summons is served on you, your default may be entered and the court may enter a judgement containing injunctive or other orders concerning division of property, spousal support, child custody, child support, attorney fees, costs, and such other relief as may be granted by the court. the garnishment of wages, taking of money or property, or other court authorized proceedings may also result.
Dated June 6, 1989
(seal)
By REMEDIOS DE LUNA
Deputy Clerk
2. NOTICE TO THE PERSON SERVED: You are served as an individual.
SUZAN YEE, Attorney for Petitioner, GIANG LAM, 350 Sansome St., Suite 1030, San Francisco, Ca 94104. Phone: (415) 391-4376.
Publication dates: June 22, June 29, July 6, July 13, 1989.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 130699
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as ROTOCO, 439 Filbert St., San Francisco, CA 94133:
Robert J. Toy, 439 Filbert St., San Francisco, CA 94133
Date registrant(s) commenced business: 06/20/89.
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: Robert Toy
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on June 20 1989.
Pub. dates: June 29, July 6, 13 20 '89.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 129779
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Q STAFF, 1917 16th Street, San Francisco, CA 94116:
Sandra S. Smallwood, 1917 16th Street, San Francisco, CA 94116
June M. Pacheco, 691 St. Francis Blvd., Daly City, CA 94015
Date registrant(s) commenced business: 08/01/89.
This business is conducted by a general partnership.
Signed: June M. Pacheco
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on May 23, 1989.
Pub. dates: June 22,29,July 6,13,89.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 130584
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as WING SING BAKERY, 339 Judah Street, San Francisco, CA 94122:
Henry Y. Chen, 335 Judah Street, San Francisco, CA 94122
Fung N. Lee, 1249 19th Avenue, San Francisco, Ca. 94122
Joanne N. Mar, 1842 9th Avenue, San Francisco, Ca. 94122
Date registrant(s) commenced business: 06/06/89.
This business is conducted by a general partnership.
Signed: Henry Y. Chen
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on June 16, 1989.
Pub. dates: June 22,29,July 6,13,89.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR CHANGE IN OWHERSHIP OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE
To Whom It May Concern:
Chan, Alan & Chan, Philip Chew is (are) applying to the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control to sell alcoholic beverages at: 3546 Balboa Street, San Francisco, CA 94121.
With On Sale Beer & Wine Eating Place license(s).
Dated: July 6, 1989.

Subscribe to East West

中共四中全會與趙紫陽的罪名

艾冷斯

新聞剖記

在北京發生「六四事件」二十天，中共召開了第十三屆四中全會，討論和總結「反革命暴亂問題」，改組了政治局常委和書記處。出乎人們所料，原總書記趙紫陽被撤除黨內一切職務，連中央委員也保不住，還需「繼續進行審查」，比海內外輿論預測的處罰嚴重得多。更加使人感到意外的是，被任命爲新總書記的，卻是寂寂無名的江澤民（原上海黨委書記），而非在鎮壓「反革命暴亂」中立功的李鵬或喬石。而在北京實施戒嚴初期，據傳李鵬總理已兼任「代總書記」；「六四事件」之後，又傳中紀委主任喬石「主持中央工作」，李、喬兩人均是總書記的熱門人選，豈料四中全會揭盅，竟然跑出一匹「黑馬」江澤民。這種人事安排，被認爲是鄧小平暫時平衡黨內權力和謀求局勢穩定的折衷策略。

中共的四中全會，是在六月廿三日至廿四日舉行的，會期只有兩天。而在此之前召開的政治局擴大會議，卻談了三天，相信主要決定已在這個會議作出，四中全會只是例行通過而已。中共實際領袖鄧小平沒有出席四中全會，但是，他顯然主持了政治局擴大會議，爲四中全會定調和人事安排拍板。出席和列席的中共元老中，除了楊尚昆是政治局委員外，其他如李先念、彭眞、王震、薄一波、鄧穎超、宋任窮等（陳雲沒有列席，可能是生病之故），都在三年前退出了中委會。這一次政治局擴大會議，差不多是兩年前罷免胡耀邦的會議的翻版，「中共八老」齊集，貶黜了趙紫陽。記得今年初中共發言人曾否認「八老垂簾聽政」之事，但從近期的事態看來，八大元老在中央決策中起了關鍵作用，卻是不可否認的事實。四中全會公報表示「高度評價以鄧小平同志爲代表的老一輩無產階級革命家在這場鬥爭中發揮的重大作用」，即已說明問題。

據報道，李鵬代表政治局提出有關趙紫陽所犯錯誤的報告，獲得四中全會通過。會議認爲：「趙紫陽同志在關係黨和國家生死存亡的關鍵時刻犯了支持動亂和分裂黨的錯誤，對動亂的形成和發展負有不可推卸的責任，其錯誤的性質和造成的後果是極爲嚴重的。他在擔任黨和國家重要領導職務期間，雖然在改革開放和經濟工作方面做了一些有益的工作，但是在指導思想上和實際工作中也有明顯失誤，特別是他主持中央工作以來，消極對待堅持四項基本原則，反對資產階級自由化的方針，嚴重忽視黨的建設、精神文明建設和思想政治工作，給黨的事業造成了嚴重的損失。鑒於趙紫陽同志的上述嚴重錯誤，全會決定，撤消他的中央委員會總書記、中央政治局常務委員會委員、中央政治局委員、中央委員會委員和中共中央軍事委員會第一副主席的職務，對他的問題繼續進行審查。」

觀察家注意到，中共高層對趙紫陽所定罪名和處罰程度，在中共歷史上倒台領袖中僅次於劉少奇。毛澤東對其前任王明、李立三等，尚長期安排他們做中央委員，只有把劉少奇定爲「叛徒、內奸、工賊」，撤消黨內外一切職務和開除出黨。一九七六年毛澤東發動「反擊右傾翻案風」批判鄧小平，並指責鄧是四月五日天安門暴動事件的後台，宣佈解除他在黨內外一切職務，「留黨察看，以觀後效」。雖然「留黨察看」僅次於「開除出黨」，但表明對他已得出結論，不再追究。現在，中共高層對趙紫陽的處理，雖無「留黨察看」這一條，但拖着「繼續進行審查」的尾巴。此事可大可小，大者可能提交刑事審訊，坐牢都有份兒。而在他之前下台的華國鋒，一直保留中央委員銜頭；胡耀邦生前仍是政治局委員。趙紫陽戴上了「支持動亂和分裂黨」的大帽子，還要接受審查，恐怕連人身自由也喪失了。

然而，這場由學運引起的中共黨內鬥爭和天安門流血事件，卻使鄧小平領導的十年開放改革事業，受到一次空前嚴重的挫折。

由於中共軍隊大開殺戒，用坦克、裝甲車和衝鋒槍鎮壓學生和支持學生的市民，因而引起全球性的抗議浪潮，多國採取了抵制措施，海外華人也離心離德。如何善後，便成爲四中全會的主題。會議公報除了重申開放改革路綫之外，還承諾「堅決懲治腐敗」，作出交待。而最重要的是，在改選領導班子的過程中，提升幾個「改革型」人物進入政治局常委會，以安定人心。同時對「趙系人馬」從輕發落，或者予以安撫，縮小打擊面，企圖保持黨內團結局面。

據四中全會公報宣佈，中共中央領導機構進行如下調整：選舉江澤民爲中央委員會總書記；增選江澤民、宋平、李瑞環爲政治局常委，增補李瑞環、丁關根爲中央書記處書記。同時免去胡啟立中央政治局常委、政治局委員、中央書記的職務，免去芮杏文、閻明復中央書記的職務。

觀察家認爲，近期支持趙紫陽和同情學運的胡啟立、芮杏文和閻明復，還能保持中央委員職銜；而過去被視爲「趙系改革派人物」的萬里、田紀雲、吳學謙、楊汝岱保持原職，則是鄧的縮小打擊面和安撫手段，以此作爲繼續推行改革政策的標誌。至於越級提升江澤民爲總書記，提升江澤民、李瑞環、宋平爲政治局常委，則是由於他們均是「改革型」人物，以有利與原來三位常委（李鵬、喬石、姚依林）的「保守型」，取得相對的平衡。當然，這個六人政治局常委會只是一個「當家班子」，最後作主的仍然是鄧小平這個「大家長」。

加·州·炒·飯

于姜

有關湘綺的對聯

有清一代，能文章而尚風流者，應推浙江之袁枚，湖南之王湘綺。

那位高唱：「老尚多情是壽徵。」和：「若使風情老無分，夕陽不合照桃花」的袁子才，和他同時代的湘中名士羅典，對他所下的評語，是：「風流才子，名教罪人。」

而王湘綺之風流不羈，則較袁枚尤甚。他一生所暱的女傭，有周姬、房姬、金姬、洪姬等。湘綺喪偶之後，所到之處，必以與周姬相隨，儼然繼室。尤其於袁世凱稱帝時，周姬私自進宮向袁頌叔曾與湘綺之籠絡金，更是播傳士林，喧騰衆口。

又湘綺的日記中，有這樣的一段（宣統三年八月二十六日）：「周姬酣卧不起，自往喚之亦不醒；如悲禧遇李蓮英，無如何也。」

有人認爲幸而王作此日記不久，清社即告終，否則有朝被人將此事揭發，禍事定必不小。而由此，亦可見王與周之情愛爲何如也！

湘綺死時，湘中另一名士葉德輝，悼之以聯云：「秉薑齋系，依百世師，名士本風流，望七里鋪（周姬爲湘潭之七里鋪人），佳人猶宛在，可憐王子去求仙。」聯雖工切，惟太刻薄，有失厚道。

事緣船山書院位於衡陽東洲，往來者皆乘舟以度；院方所僱之渡夫陳兒，詼諧而健談；湘綺往書院授課時，在渡中最喜與之閑聊，有時竟忘身傷，置酒與之對酌。王死後，陳感其恩過；每提及往事，必愴然淚下。後船山書院改爲船山中學，民國廿二年，陳兒死於後中，全校師生爲之開追悼會，有輓之以聯云：「扁舟白髮話興亡，傷心湘綺樓空，贏得東洲雙槳在；鄰舍青燈驚暗淡，悵望夕陽渡渺，恍疑夜雨一蓑歸。」

陳兒，一舟子耳！因此遭東洲雙槳在；鄰舍青燈驚暗淡，悵望夕陽渡渺，恍疑夜雨一蓑歸。」

陳兒，一舟子耳！因此遭

社區消息

★東北醫療中心於每月舉行營養班爲新任母親及有孩童的婦女而設「孕婦及家庭營養班」，訂於七月十四日星期五，上午十時一刻在東北醫療中心舉行。在班中講解譯答年青婦女營養問題並備各種有關刊物贈閱，如欲詢問，歡迎致電話健康教育部徐女士。電話：三九一一九六八六內線二七二。東北醫療中心三樓授課。地址：三藩市士作頓街一五二〇號。

★華埠女青年會氣功班由氣功師駱佩鈺主持，第三十一期將於七月廿日開上午班，七月廿七日開下午班，地點在中心與ANA聯絡，截止日期有限，先到先得，請從速報名，以免向隅。查詢詳情可電（四一五）三九七六八八三，或親至企李街九六五號女青年會。

★華埠青年舉辦暑期探索計劃，又名E計劃。該計劃將會由七月十八日至八月廿四日，逢星期二及四，下午二時半至四時半，在該中心舉行。內容有戶外參觀及活動、露營、美術手工、英語會話，學習美國文化等等完全免費（露營除外）。只要你是十四至十六歲之間、講廣東話，及初到美國者便可參加。有興趣者請打電話七七五—二六三六華埠青年中心與ANA聯絡，截止日期辦第二期夏令日營內將指供德智體群之多元化節目。內容計有：文化、科學、藝術、音樂、聖經、幻燈、木偶劇、游泳、旅行、電影，參觀等豐富節目。第二期則自七月十七日至廿八日，時間爲週一至週五，早上九時至下午三時，歡迎七至十三歲之少年參加，每人每期只收費三十元，包括參加者之健康及意外保險課本，手工及茶點等費用，請從速報名。該堂位於屋崙市第十一街三八〇號，歡迎向營主任謝潔貞小姐詢，電話：八三四—一〇八

北京事件與「中報」

陳汐

北京大規模學生民主運動及「六·四」中共武裝鎮壓學生在全世界引起很大震盪·在報導這些事件的過程中，美國華文報界也發生了編輯記者集體出走及報老闆在社會輿論壓力下被迫引退的事件—雖未震動全球，却是史無先例·

這場「小地震」發生在《中報》紐約編輯部·五月廿四日，正當世界輿論强烈譴責中共當局在北京實行軍事戒嚴的時候，《中報》老闆傅朝樞却堅持要發表他親自撰寫的文章：《支持楊尚昆「維護社會治安恢復正常秩序」的決定》·紐約編輯部正、副總編輯認爲刊登該文無異於支持武裝鎮壓，但勸阻無效·總編輯林博文，執行副總編輯譚立信、副總編輯黃樹人等編採人員共十人遂當場擲筆出走，辭職不幹·

其後，傅朝樞連續發表許多社論，譴責「天安門」示威學生不講「法治」，指責北京民運分子及海內外支持學運的大陸留學生爲「飲水不思源，以怨報德」；「六·四」慘案發生之後稱被鎮壓學生爲「不聽紫陽言，吃虧在眼前」；而在趙紫陽被褫奪黨內一切職務並面臨以反革命罪論處的厄運時，他又發表了《李鵬做錯了什麼？》社論，把武裝鎮壓之前大陸經濟改革中出現的許多問題、學生對政治改革分子太慢的不滿，包括引致四月廿七日大規模示威遊行的《人民日報》「四·二六」社論的責任都推到趙紫陽身上，爲發佈戒嚴令而成爲世界輿論衆矢之的的李鵬辯解·

這些文章爲已對鄧、楊、李政權極爲不滿的絕大多數在美華人火上加油，紐約、洛杉磯、舊金山、芝加哥、波士頓等地均出現發動讀者、報攤和廣告户杯葛《中報》或直接向《中報編輯部抗議示威的活動·七月五日，傅朝樞突然在該報頭版發表《引退聲明》，聲稱「際此製造假消息或傳播謠言可譁衆取寵，據事實報導或實事評論却被抹黑喊打之末世社會，朝樞……必須對事業，對同仁擔負興亡成敗之責任·經三思九思，決從即日起潔然引退……」文中未對引退的原因作進一步說明，只列舉了《中報》建報以來向海峽兩岸政府進言的種種功蹟·

美洲《中報》爲美國現有三大全國性華文日報之一，於年起先後在紐約、舊金山、洛杉磯、芝加哥、波士頓等地發刊，發行量僅次於《世界日報》·由於八十年代應期的美國華文報處於非「左」即「右」狀態，而大報均掌握在「親國民黨」或「親台灣」的勢力手裡，對大陸消息採取抵制或歪曲報導態度，因此，以中立姿態出現的《中報》立即吸引了不少有志於新聞事業的專業人才，也獲得許多希望打破「右一」派報紙局限的讀者，及來自大陸、香港的新移民讀者的擁戴·但凡曾在《中報》擔負較重要職務的人都知道，《中報面貌，內部却有不少直接來自傅朝樞的有關新聞取捨及言論的明令或暗示，違者必遭開革·正如不久前被革職的原副總編輯陳婉瑩所說：一切以老闆好惡爲轉移，因此新聞、立論往往前後不一致·

美洲《中報》雖因內容有可讀性而在過去七、八年來得以發展壯大，但它的資金來源却長期是受外界攻擊的題目之一，認爲它接受中共的資助·據已離職的《中報》首任總主筆陸鏗透露，這次發生編採人員集體出走之後，傅朝樞曾到北京求見·而從他回美後突然聞言論完全配合鄧、楊、李政府的口徑判斷，此行可能領得獎賞，而今後《中報》的中立面貌將可能完全失去·

然而據筆者電話訪問新任董事長傅雅堂（即傅朝樞之長子），該報今後政治立場原則上不變，但年青一代傾向於走商業化道路，今後將對兩岸政治逐漸「淡化」，爭取在本地「落地生根」，爲本地華人服務，並在重新儲備人才的前提下，可能增設英文版，成爲雙語報紙·

大屠殺之後的一則故事

蘇德

一位剛從中國[illegible]南某省回來的朋友講了這樣一則故事：

北京「六·四」大屠殺之後緊跟着是四川成都大屠殺·當時西南某市的白色恐怖使人們襟若寒蟬，一片蕭煞·六月五日上午，該市某研究院大院裡突然響起了聲量巨大的哀樂·平時供職工做工間操的大操場四周的高音喇叭全部被放到最大音量，哀樂凄切，令人震撼·一時間職工們從辦公區的辦公樓裡湧出，家屬們從宿舍區趕來，遍佈在大操場上屏聲默聽·這種明顯的同情悼念死難學生的行爲無疑是對當局的一種抗議，當事者很可能同北京電台那位冒死廣播事實真相的播音員李丹一樣，招來殺身之禍·

原來這一壯舉是一位身爲中共黨員的工會干部做的·中共有「宣傳群衆」的傳統，爲此許多大的機關單位都安裝有自成系統的有綫廣播·這位工會干部便是該研究院的有綫廣播負責人·「六·四」慘案以後他很快知道了真相，內心無比悲憤·六月五日清晨他獨自來到廣播室，反鎖起房門，找出哀樂唱片，以最大的音量播出了哀樂·

聽到哀樂以後第一個感到恐慌的是這位工會干部的妻子·她知道此事是丈夫所爲，十分擔心他的安危·她立即找到我的朋友，哭着請求朋友立即說服丈夫罷手·我的朋友直奔廣播室，試圖說服他；但他把自己鎖在裡面不准外人進來，高喊說：「你（們）不要管，你們走開，我做的事我自己負責·」

半個小時以後他自動停下來，回到家中·妻子哭着怪他·研究院的領導干部也趕來找他談話·但他悲憤難抑，只讓這些領導走開，他說：「你們都走，不要管我·我等一會兒還要做些事呢，我不連累你們·」

果然當天下午，這個研究院的大門口掛出了巨幅對聯，內容是反對暴力，要求民主·中間則是一個碩大無比的「奠」字·

現在中共進行全國性大逮捕，目前尚無這位工會干部的進一步消息·他與妻子生有一個小女兒，全都住在該市·

尼克松談制裁中國利弊

譯文

村野 節譯

美國前任總統尼克松是在美中兩國長期對立之後，毅然採取措施達致美中關係正常化的主要功臣之一。對於最近在北京發生的一系列事件，尼克松在進行了深入的分析之後，爲「洛杉磯時報集團」撰文，詳細介紹了他心目中的美中關係，應當如何發展。以下是該文的部分摘錄：

中共對於民主化運動的非人道的鎮壓，給予西方以極大的衝擊。現在，中國似乎回復到舊時狂熱的共產主義强硬路線了。如何繼續與中國維持正常的關係才符合我們（美國）的利益，並不容易，至少短期內是如此。

布希政府在採取令西方實際再次孤立中國政權的報復政策以前，必須考慮美國和中國人民的長期利益。用懲罰政策進行報復，將在政治上給予絕大多數美國民主人士感情上滿足，但這些政策不會對中國的强硬領導層有所影響。

懲罰政策只會阻礙中國人迄今已取得的經濟發展，並打碎了伴隨而來的政治改革的機會。這是不符合中國人的利益的。如果只爲我們的憤怒渲泄，而讓中國重投蘇聯懷抱的陰影，重新回到鄧小平希望改革掉的那種專制性的經濟體制，那麼，那些在中國爲自由而犧牲的人，才眞眞正正是白死了！

一九七二年，我啟程訪華之際，美國國內的鷹派對我進行批判，而左翼人士則對我加以稱贊。但是，他們都基於錯誤的理由—鷹派指責我背離了自己反共的原則立場，左翼人士則爲我脫離了反共主義而喜悅。而實際上，對華關係的決定與我對共產主義的態度全然無關—只是基於我對美國全球戰略利益的考慮。

美國的安全保障，繫於太平洋地區的和平，而要做到這一點，一個强大、穩定的中國，是不可或缺的。簡單地對中國進行懲罰、制裁，是罔顧美國國家利益的做法！

蘇共領導人戈爾巴喬夫對今次北京事件保持沉默。這無疑是由於他對自己國內的民主運動及民族紛爭，同樣採取出動軍隊及悍然使用毒氣的鎮壓措施而決定的。國際社會在批評布希總統所採取的愼重的對華政策之際，對戈爾巴喬夫的沉默閉口不提，實在是不公平的。

北京的示威者舉着的標語上，寫着：「蘇聯有戈爾巴喬夫—我們有誰!?」我要說一句公道話的是：中國人有着使他們數以億計的人民生活改善的領導人。鄧小平着手經濟改革，引進西方資金的十年間，中國人民的平均收入提高了兩倍。但在戈爾巴喬夫執掌蘇聯政權的五年間，儘管有着對其政治改革如潮一般湧至的讚頌，但其國民平均收入如果不是說下降的話，也是停滯不前的。

因此，我要强調的是，美國對華政策的目標，是促使中共領導人在回復到原有經濟改革的軌道的同時，推行和平的政治改革。

● 譯自日本「讀賣新聞」

美國國會人權基金會就六四事件舉行聽証

與會者要求維護留學生安全

（舊金山訊）美國國會人權基金會七日在舊金山，針對天安門事件及美國應採取的行動舉行了一項聽證會。會議主席普洛西及蘭杜斯表示，經濟制裁中國是美國對天安門事件最有效的行動。多位提出證詞的學者專家和學生，皆認爲美國政府應就此事作出更强烈的反應，並設法維護中國留學生的安全。

當天出席作證者，包括六四慘案目擊者柏克萊加大學生楊建利等近二十位相關人士，還有數百位關心此事的中外群衆。

楊建利作證時說，六月四日他和從天安門廣場撤出來的學生在長安街遭到坦克車的追擊，當場有十一人被壓死。路邊平民打算把學生屍體拉上人行道時，遭到坦克車機關槍掃射，又打死多人。

參加作證的加大柏克萊分校的王靈智教授說，布希總統對中國採取的行動「太少、太晚」。他希望衆院能要求爲中國留學生制定出一項能够有效地保護他們的措施。

學生代表和法律專家還就中國留學生在美處境提出證詞。他們表示高達數萬名的中國留學生若在現狀下回國，大多數將面臨極嚴重的安全問題，甚至有些積極在美參與抗議活動的學生目前在此地即已感到安全上的威脅，因此希望美國政府，在簽證居留問題上能給予特別考慮。

華裔律師劉中原在聽證會上說，在中國留學生中有些是共產黨員，按美國法例，他們申請永久居留權會有問題，因此國會須修訂法例，至於被中國當局列入黑名單的學生領袖，他說美國政府無須要求他們簽證或持護照入境。

華埠街頭兩項簽名活動爲港人爭取居英或來美

（本報訊）周末的華埠街頭，出現了兩項簽名活動，一項爲簽名要求美國增加港人移民配額，一項簽名呼籲英國給港人以居留權。

由海外華聯及金門大學學生會發起的支持香港移民美國配額增至二萬名的簽運動於六日開始在金門大學門外進行，周六移至華埠花園角搜集簽名。

這兩個組織發表聲明，支持參議員西蒙提出的議案和聖西市明尼達提出的議案，把香港原來每年五千名移民配額增至二萬名。他們希望於七月十五日前徵集六千個簽名。

周六在士德頓街由一群香港留學生和某些香港人士發起另一項簽名活動，促請英國政府允許所有香港人獲得英國居留權。

周日，這兩項簽名活動聯合一起在士德頓街設簽名站。

中國大陸留美學生和學者成立全美事務協調委員會

（波士頓訊）由一些大陸留學生學者發起的「全美留學暨學者事務協調會委員會」，七日在中國訊息聯絡中心召開各地代表電話會議後，正式宣告成立。

該會的宗旨是，促進中國民主運動、保護民主運動力量，以及維護留美學生的安全和利益。目前的工作重點在團結力量，參與遊說國會和聯邦行政單位，以期美國當局修改或通過有利中國學生從事海外民主運動，同時保證自身安全和自由選擇權利的簽證法案。

該會將由二改所以上學校代表組成的地區學生聯合會推派代表組成。該會將是未來的全美留學生學者聯合會之下屬機構。

參加本次電話會議的七名代表，包括德州休斯頓的黃鵬、芝加哥大學的盧健平、加州理工學院的丁宏强、華盛頓大學的盧祝新、加大柏克萊分校的黃慶、馬里蘭大學的黃元庚，及哈佛大學的趙海青。

關於李永盆政治庇護移民局決定撤銷上訴

（舊金山訊）移民局已決定撤消有關李永盆政治庇護案的上訴。

今年二月二日，經過歷時五周的聽證會後，舊金山移民法官伯納德·洪巴克同意了李永盆要求政治庇護的申請。

來自中國大陸的李永盆，去年十月八日持僞造的新加坡護照來美國。被移民局拘押後，李永盆提出申請政治庇護。

李孟賢就華促會報告爲市長艾諾斯作辯解

聲稱市長已作多方面的改革

（舊金山訊）舊金山市長特別助理李孟賢日前就華人權益促進會一份報告作出評論。該報告指稱市府過去多年沒有提升亞裔任高級官員。

李孟賢說，報告所指出的問題，是前市長范士丹任期內遺留下來的，而艾諾斯出任以來已作了多方面的改革。

李孟賢說，艾諾斯上任後，瞭解到市府存在很多對亞裔的障礙，因此設立了冤情伸訴計劃，授權他調查各部門的投訴。他的工作還包括統籌各部門的僱用和提升少數族裔政策，和如何配合法庭下令的市府平等權利計劃。

他說，市長還成立了一個平等權利行動工作小組，成員來自市長辦公室代表和各主要部門的人事經理，就僱用和晉升方面向市長作出建議。

關於報告指稱市府極少亞裔擔任部門主管，李孟賢表示，市府將會保證不僅朝着這個方向努力，而且將會有更多專業職位是包括少數民族和婦女的。

李孟賢說，華促會的報告雖然提及何國杰出任副市長陳富立出任停車管理局長，但沒有提到艾諾斯委派了多名亞裔加入

「誰殺了陳果仁？」將在全國電視台播放

（舊金山訊）美國亞裔電訊協會與全國各電視台合作，於七月十八日星期二，本市時間晚間十時，播放金像獎提名電影記錄片《誰殺了陳果仁？》

陳果仁是廿七歲的繪圖師，他被曾在汽車工廠擔任工頭的埃本斯及他的繼子尼滋誤認爲日本人，他們認爲日本人使他們失業，因而殘忍地打死了陳果仁。

九個月後兇手被輕判，僅三年緩刑及罰款三千七百五十元。此決定引起亞裔人士憤怒

《誰殺了陳果仁》一片記載了此事之前因後果，並指出美國對亞裔人士仍有種族歧視的存在。

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EAST WEST 東西報

一九八九年七月十三日　第二十三卷廿八期　EAST/WEST NEWS　每份二角五分

在對華應否採取進一步措施問題上

美國和日本取得共識 制裁經不起現實考驗

（綜合訊）美國與日本在目前應否採取進一步制裁以孤立中國問題上取得共識。美政府立場已開始改變，准許波音噴氣客機運交中國。

美國國務卿貝克上周在東京晤日相宇野宗佑。美國與日本已同意目前不應再採取進一步措施以孤立中國，兩國將在未來數月中靜觀北京當局的作爲，再考慮是否解除已實施的制裁。日本官員數周來一直警告說，制裁可能引起反彈。國務卿還要促請東南亞各國領袖，勿再採取進一步孤立中國的措施。

在動亂高潮時撤離中國的美、日公司已陸續返回中國。

美國國務院官員日前宣稱，波音公司可以免受布希總統上月宣佈的制裁命令限制，出售四架商用噴氣式客機給中國。國就此事指出，布希的轉變，鮮明反映一項事實，在美國工商團體壓力下，美國對華的經濟制裁，可能只是一時的意氣，經不起現實的考驗，基於商業利益，布希政府終於自食其言。同時，日本企業對大陸動亂無動於衷，也給美國同業相當的一危機感」，認爲執意制裁，反而讓日人佔大陸市場優勢。

還有分析家指出，布希是不願傷害美國商人，更不願傷及美國利益。制裁不能不危及美國的投資者。美國政治上的對手是蘇聯，在經濟上的對手是日本，而蘇日都要爭取與中國合作。美國一旦作出愚蠢的選擇，不僅失去自己在華的利益，而且它會在世界上失衡。

有關官員說，這項豁免是由國務卿貝克批准的，此事曾與白宮協調。

雖然國務院聲稱，這項豁免並不代表布希總統實施的制裁已經軟化，但分析家却持相反的意見。

波爾大學經濟學教授鄭竹

陳希同平亂報告如是說 海外敵對勢力支持暴亂

（北京訊）據新華社六日發表的北京市長陳希同在人大常委會上所作《關於制止「動亂」和平息「反革命暴亂」的情況報告》指稱，海外的敵對勢力支持反革命暴亂。

（）中國的六四鎮壓事件震動了全世界，在國際一片譴責抗議聲中，中國留美學生和學者，許多人要求布希政府嚴厲制裁中國，支持民運，但也有人認爲要爭取更多的經濟文化交流才能促成中國的民主開放政體。

六四事件不久，在美國中國學生的組織，曾聯署要求布希政府實施對華經濟制裁，直至中國當局取消戒嚴令，並停止對民運領袖及其支持者算賬之時。在留美的學人當中，具有這些主張人數衆多，著名作家劉賓雁可稱代表者。

劉賓雁日前在洛杉磯舉行的「關心中國大陸民主運動的未來」討論會上，重申了他有關中共政權維持不過兩年的觀點，如果各國政府採取各項制裁，就會加速這個過程的到來。他認爲中國經濟改革十年直接得到好處的不是老百姓，如果中國經濟崩潰受威脅不是老百姓而是中共政權，因此他主張各國對中國實行經濟制裁。

但持不同意見者也大有人在。訪問學者李勇、龔翰林和汪徹等人也發表了文章，認爲應爭取更多的經濟文化交流，才能使中國迅速形成民主開放政體。

他們認爲美國對華制裁無助於中國的民主化進程，而且還會損害美國自身的利益。任何感情用事過度反應都會適得其反。

他們認爲近年來中國民主思想的發展和成長是和十年的改革開放密切相關的。而僵化的保守勢力總是以閉關自守爲基礎。經濟制裁，斷絕文化交流只可能使保守勢力得到加强。

他們認爲，只有在長期大量的經濟文化交流的衝擊下，並隨之而引入民主思想、法制觀念、管理思想，才有可能改造舊體制和舊文化。經濟文化的制裁將使已萌芽的民主思想受到摧殘，使保守勢力在閉關自守中鞏固。

就美國對中國政策問題

嚴厲制裁還是加强交流 中國學人出現對立意見

（綜合訊）中國的六四鎮壓事件震動了全世界，在國際一片譴責抗議聲中，中國留美學生和學者，許多人要求布希政府嚴厲制裁中國，支持民運，但也有人認爲要爭取更多的經濟文化交流才能促成中國的民主開放政體。

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要・聞・簡・報

※蘇聯最高領導人戈爾巴喬夫在巴黎宣稱，他的改革能够使蘇聯制度爲社會主義和民主的融合。

※美參院通過容許大約四萬中國大陸留學生居留長達三年有權工作。此建議在成爲法律前，需獲衆院通過。

※台灣自立報記者黃德北在北京被捕後，官方公佈罪名爲非法採訪，製造謠言，發表煽動暴亂報導，繪製戒嚴兵力部署圖，涉嫌協助通緝犯外逃等。自立報系社長吳豐山企圖營救，大陸不准入境。美國表示無能爲力。後來大陸當局表示，珍惜兩岸關係，對黃免於起訴，寬大處理，周二釋放並遞解出境。

※尼克松與基辛格將於近期訪問中國。

※中國更換駐美大使，由外交部副部長朱啓楨接替韓叙。

在六四事件中被誤殺羣衆 北京政府稱後事安排妥善

（香港訊）據中通社北京電，北京市府副祕書長俞曉松七日透露，北京六四事件中被誤傷死亡的群衆，後事已作妥善安排。

俞曉松說，對於確實屬於誤傷死亡的群衆的家屬，政府進行了認眞嚴肅的安排，撫恤金按每個死者的不同情況核發，一般在一萬至二萬元人民幣之間。對於死者的子女，政府則撫養至十八歲，並對死者家屬的生活進行了妥善安排。

六四事件無法預測

華埠人語

據三藩市觀察報上週報導，美國總統布希在六四鎮壓學運事件發生後，對中央情報局未能預先遞上準確情報大表不滿，曾有意解除該局韋斯達局長職務。該篇報導指出：北京學運發生前後，因爲蘇聯戈氏訪華，跟着是五四運動七十周年紀念，許多美國的中國問題專家都往北京去。但沒有一人能預知軍方會採取如此殘酷的清場行動。

當時有預感的倒是北京的學生們。可能是因爲有些是高幹子弟，在家中聽到一些外界無法獲知的消息。像鄧小平在開會中大罵趙紫陽，像黨內元老都同意鄧小平把學運稱爲「動亂」，要動兵鎮壓等等。所以在六月四日的前幾天，有些學生領袖便建議結束靜坐，撤離天安門廣場。我們在電視上也曾看到柴玲流着淚對訪問她的記者說，她恐怕將會發生血洗天安門事件……。但這些情況，外界人士是無從知悉的。

怪不得一位中國問題專家約翰・道爾芬對記者說：「六四事件像一個人忽然瘋狂了，拿槍殺了妻子，再打死自己。但在這慘劇未發生之前，他和常人一樣，你跟他會面，跟他一起吃飯，從不會想到他會發狂。可是一天你去找他，大門打開了，滿地都是血。」

道爾芬的比喻很貼切。有些評論家也說過，鄧小平殺學生，有如一個家長看見子女們不聽他的話，便開槍把他們殺掉！

子女們不管如何不聽教，家長們也不會忍心去殺害他們。道爾芬說得對：這個人一定是瘋狂了。他不但打死的自己的親人，還舉槍自殺。

中國領導人以爲平息學運便解決了問題。不知道以這樣的手段來達到目的，在國內失却民心，在國外盡喪信譽，跟着經濟、政治、教育、外交等問題源源而來，也是等於「舉槍自殺」了。

（劉池光）